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PREMIER TO MEET LEADERS OF COAL MINE FEDERATION

Hope Felt That Strike Will Soon Be Settled—Train Service May Be Curtailed—Action of Pumpmen Called Sabotage

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The news that the Premier will meet the leaders of the Miners Federation tomorrow is welcome, and brings the hope that a settlement of the coal strike will soon be reached. Meanwhile the railway executive committee announces that in consequence of the continuance of the miners' strike it may be necessary considerably to reduce the passenger train service throughout the country forthwith. The public is warned that the railway companies may not be able to guarantee a sufficient service of trains in the near future to carry passengers wishing to return home from seaside resorts.

Meanwhile the position in the Yorkshire coalfields becomes increasingly serious as more pits become flooded. In Leeds, Sir Eric Geddes is in active cooperation with those trying to save the mines but has no concern with the dispute. Everything possible is being done and the Lord Mayor of Leeds has issued an appeal to the citizens to exercise strict economy. When questioned in the House of Commons yesterday regarding the situation, Mr. Bonar Law replied that he had little information to give. In a few more mines pumping had stopped and in a small number it had been resumed. In Lancashire, Nottinghamshire and Monmouthshire the strike had spread slightly.

Reasons for the Strike

When asked by Sir Henry Dalziel if he could state the real issue on which the strike had taken place, Mr. Bonar Law replied that, according to information, some miners were out on account of the 6s. increase in the price of coal, some because of the high food prices, some because British troops were still in Russia and others because they desired the abolition of conscription. The government has so far received no reply from the Miners Federation which, however, meets in London today, following an important meeting of the Triple Alliance on the question of "direct action" for political ends.

It is well recognized that the action of Yorkshire miners has brought about a situation which threatens the industrial welfare of the whole community. Some 200,000 miners have been on strike in Yorkshire for the week past on the question of piece rates consequent upon the introduction of a shorter working week. The stoppage alone is sufficiently serious as lowering the output, especially as strikes have broken out in other coal fields as a protest against the 6 shilling rise in the coal price, but the unprecedented step taken by the Yorkshire miners in attempting to call out the pumpmen and allowing the pits to flood is described frankly as sabotage and such a course was severely condemned when used by the Germans in northern France.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Sir Eric Geddes, Minister without portfolio, and government commissioners attempting to settle the coal strike, sent invitations today to the Yorkshire Miners Association representatives asking them to meet him tomorrow in Leeds to consider the strike situation.

Restrictions in Use of Coal

He sent telegrams also to the Lord Mayor and councils of the principal cities and towns in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire, emphasizing the necessity of restricting the use of coal and notifying them that drastic restrictions will be put upon railway service.

Ten thousand miners in Nottingham refused to go to work today as a sympathetic movement in support of the Yorkshire strike. Altogether more than a quarter of a million mine workers are idle.

Representatives of the railway men, transport workers and miners met in London in executive session to consider action. Troops were moved today into the Yorkshire area affected by the coal strike. Sir Eric explaining that the move was for the protection of the navy men engaged in keeping the mine pumps in operation. He laid emphasis upon the statement that the troops would be kept out of sight as much as possible and that the police would be responsible for the protection of citizens.

Welsh Miners Vote Not to Strike

Tuesday—The most hopeful feature of the coal strike situation tonight was the decision of the Welsh miners, at a conference at Cardiff, not to join the Yorkshire movement. The men on strike total about 275,000, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Nottingham, and Monmouth being the counties mainly affected.

Andrew Bonar Law, the government spokesman, told a questioner in the House of Commons today that, as far as the government was aware, there was no particular person behind the miners' unrest, and that the movement seemed to be a protest against the increase in the price of coal, the cost of living, military interference in Russia and conscription. The strikers

GENERAL MARCH BLAMES OFFICER

Unnamed Colonel of the One Hundred and Fifty-Eighth Infantry Accused of Abuses to Soldiers of Farm Number 2

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Wednesday)—Responsibility for military abuses in the American expeditionary force was placed officially yesterday in the testimony of Maj.-Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff, before the subcommittee of the House committee investigating war expenditures. General March said that this responsibility for evil conditions in all American places of detention in and around Paris, including the notorious Farm No. 2, rested on the colonel of the one hundred and fifty-eighth infantry, who was in charge of these places.

The name of this colonel was not given. All officers of that regiment except the colonel were tried by court-martial, as a result of inspections made at the Bastille and Hotel St. Anne in Paris, and Farm No. 2, and the chief officer was sent to the "canning factory" at Blois on charges of inefficiency.

It was brought out at the hearing that Lieut. Frank H. "Hardboiled" Smith, Lieut. Charles Joseph Mason, Lieutenant Helfenstein, and Serg. Clarence E. Ball were tried by a court-martial on charges of cruelty to prisoners, theft of their valuables, and destruction of such personal property as photographs, crucifixes, rosaries, and similar articles of peculiar value to the men. Lieutenant Smith, it was said, was first sentenced to three years at hard labor and dishonorable discharge, but this was reduced to 18 months by a reviewing officer. Helfenstein received a dishonorable discharge, and Mason, who was acquitted at his first trial, was rearrested, charged with having committed perjury at his first trial, found guilty, and recommended for dishonorable discharge. Reviewing officers, however, came to his rescue and this recommendation was not acted upon. He therefore remains in the army in good standing so far as official records go.

Sergeant Ball was given a dishonorable discharge and was sentenced to six months' hard labor. Reviewing officers, instead of affording him relief, deplored the fact that he had come off so lightly, and recommended a heavier punishment. From F. J. Jay, New York, comes a plea from Sergeant Ball to the committee, begging them not to blame everything on him, but to put it on the men with bars or more on their shoulders. He claims that he was forced to commit the acts of which he is accused, by "Hardboiled" Smith, and that his life and that of other sergeants was a "dog's life."

The facts of the court-martial as cited above were verified by a report from General Pershing, which was read by General March.

Contrary to widely circulated rumor that Smith had a bad record before he went into the army, General March said that he was a Kentuckian who had had three years' experience in the Kentucky national guard, and at the time that the United States entered the war had just applied for a commission in the Philippines. Instead, he was given a commission in the national army and was assigned to the one hundred and fifty-eighth infantry.

"Why was Smith's sentence reduced from three years to 18 months?" Royal C. Johnson, Representative from South Dakota, chairman of the committee, asked.

The judge advocate-general recommended the reduction after reviewing the case," replied General March. "He is an able officer, and I assume that he had all the evidence before him."

PEACE TELEGRAMS EXCHANGED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Wednesday)—Russian advices received at the Department of State yesterday through Swedish channels indicate, according to William Phillips, acting Secretary of State, that the Bolsheviks, in control at Petrograd, have prepared for a quick departure for Moscow, if necessary, and that nine trains are being kept in readiness at Petrograd to transport them and their effects to Moscow.

It was reported that the food situation continues critical in Petrograd. Because of the food scarcity publicly feeding of the population in Petrograd has been carried on since the beginning of July. Each person has been allowed one-half pound of bread, and soup consisting mainly of hot water and a very small quantity of fish, thus almost entirely distributed daily.

Workmen First Served

Persons holding workmen's certificates are given preference in this distribution, and some of the population have to go practically without food for food and even then it is often difficult to make purchases of food. A pound of bread brings 130 rubles. As a result malnutrition is common in Petrograd, and despondency often leads to dire acts. Germans and Austrians are reported to be in constant communication with the Bolshevik commissaries and German intrigue is said to be carried out in Finland under the direction of Radowitz, formerly of the Foreign Office in Berlin. There are reports that the Finnish Government has insisted upon his being recalled to Berlin, although he is still in Helsinki.

Reports Allege Excesses

Mail advices tell of excesses in Russia and state that large numbers of people have been executed there on mere suspicion of sympathy with the Soviet's enemies. The fall of bolshevism, it is claimed, seemed inevitable two months ago, and many of the workmen and peasants are no longer sympathetic with the Bolsheviks. It is stated that the continued existence of Soviet Russia is largely due to enormous stocks accumulated during the war. There are said to be colossal quantities of cotton goods in their possession which the Bolsheviks do not know how to distribute.

Platon Redestvensky, metropolitan of Odessa and Chernov, the second highest dignitary in the Russian church, was received at the White House on Wednesday afternoon by the President. The metropolitan left at once for a tour of the United States.

SUFFRAGE OPPONENTS CHECKED IN GEORGIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—Suffragists scored a point in the Georgia Legislature yesterday when opponents of ratification made an unsuccessful attempt to force a vote on a resolution to reject the Susan B. Anthony Federal Amendment. The anti-ratificationists moved for a continuous session until a vote was reached, but the motion was defeated. This followed an unsuccessful attempt to introduce a motion that the Senate adjourn. Later the Senate voted against indefinitely postponing action on the main question.

Ratification is now actively before both branches, a resolution having been reported in the House yesterday that the proposed federal amendment be rejected. A stubborn and well-organized fight is being waged in both branches.

OFFICIAL NOTICE OF DE VALERA OPPOSED

Presbyterian Synod Resolution Demands That Irish Leader Shall Not Be Extended Any Formal Welcome to Seattle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington—Characterizing Eamonn de Valera, whose invitation to speak here as a guest of the city is now under consideration by the city council, as an opportunist, the members of the Presbyterian Synod in session here unanimously adopted a resolution demanding that no official notice be taken of him. The resolution was introduced into the city council by Councilman John E. Carroll. In asking that the city refrain from taking any official notice of de Valera's presence in the city, the Synod's resolution is as follows:

"Whereas, It has been brought to our attention that a resolution is soon to be presented to you urging that you in your respectively official capacities invite one de Valera, who purports to be the president of some imaginary republic of Ireland, to speak in this city; and

"Whereas, The said de Valera is the same person who led a revolt in Dublin against the British army when civilization was battling for its existence against the Germans, and

"Whereas, The cowardly action of this opportunist caused the keeping of over 200,000 troops stationed in Ireland who were sorely needed by their brethren at the front; and

"Whereas, The keeping of this force at home cost countless thousands of lives to the loyal troops of Ireland and the prolongation of the war and undoubtedly the cost of more lives to our own troops before the war was ended; and

"Whereas, This man is not a statesman, representing the best traditions of Ireland, but is an opportunist with the spirit of a traitor, we most strenuously oppose any official acts on your part should this person be invited to the city.

"We wish to add that we in no manner are opposed to the self-determination of Ireland, nor are we in any manner opposing the freedom of speech to any who may come to our midst, but we are opposed to officially receiving one who in the darkest hour of the world's need was willing to sacrifice his fellowmen and their hopes for selfish and narrow purposes. We, therefore, most earnestly petition Your Honor and the honorable City Council of Seattle that no official act whatever be taken in this matter."

RESUME DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

THE HAGUE, Holland (Wednesday)—It is officially announced that diplomatic relations are resumed between the Dutch Government and the existing German Government.

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COMPROMISE URGED ON RESERVATIONS

President and Other Proponents of League Plan Thought to Be Willing to Make Terms to Obtain Final Ratification

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—Suffragists scored a point in the Georgia Legislature yesterday when opponents of ratification made an unsuccessful attempt to force a vote on a resolution to reject the Susan B. Anthony Federal Amendment. The anti-ratificationists moved for a continuous session until a vote was reached, but the motion was defeated. This followed an unsuccessful attempt to introduce a motion that the Senate adjourn. Later the Senate voted against indefinitely postponing action on the main question.

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FRENCH CABINET SECURES A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

Government of Mr. Clemenceau Is Upheld in the Chamber of Deputies by 289 to 175—General Elections Likely Soon

with President Wilson at the White House yesterday urged him to take the initiative himself in recommending reservations, but the President told them, they said, that he could hardly do that, but that he was not opposed to some reservations, and that he felt certain that the great powers of the world would agree to them. He was afraid, however, he said, that some of the smaller nations might object, and thus delay the consummation of peace.

Senators Thomas Sterling, South Dakota; C. S. Page, Vermont; T. H. Newberry, Michigan, and G. P. McLean, Connecticut, were the President's visitors yesterday. Senator Page told the President that unless adequate reservations were made in the treaty there were 37 Republican senators who would vote to reject the entire document. All four senators said that they still believe that reservations must be made.

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QUESTION OF CHINA SIGNING THE TREATY

Le Temps Reports, With Reference to Shantung Issue, That Efforts to Secure Signature Are Likely to Be Successful

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Le Temps learns with reference to the Shantung question that the allied and associated powers have recently made special efforts to secure the signing of the Versailles treaty by the Chinese delegation and that their signature is expected to be appended shortly.

The responsibilities and reparations commissions yesterday examined the clauses to be embodied under those heads in the treaty with Bulgaria's boundaries. On this subject, Le Temps learns, Italy still strongly opposed the French and British idea of excluding Bulgaria from the Aegean Sea and allotting the whole coast to Greece, which is willing to afford the Bulgarians full commercial facilities at Salonika and Kavalla. The American delegation, it is understood, has not yet withdrawn its objections to this plan and Mr. Venizelos, Premier of Greece, has accordingly telegraphed to President Wilson himself on the subject.

Financial Clause of Austrian Treaty

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—According to Le Temps, the financial clause of the Austrian treaty fixes 1,500,000,000 francs in gold as the contribution toward the war debt incurred by the Austro-Hungarian Empire by the states which have become its heirs. Of these, Tzeccho-Slovakia is to pay half the amount while the other half is to be divided up between Poland, Rumania and Jugo-Slavia.

In addition, each of these states is to assume a part of the Austrian pre-war debt; to arrange for themselves as to the war loan stock held by their own subjects; to take upon themselves the paper money now circulating in their territory; to pay for the productive domains of the former Austrian State and of the dynasty now acquired by them, and to pay the pensions previously payable to their subjects by the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Economic Council Meeting Postponed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A meeting of the Inter-Allied Economic Council arranged for tomorrow has been postponed, as owing to the domestic situation in France, the French members cannot attend this week.

Supplement to Austrian Treaty

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A German wireless message states that a supplement to the peace treaty with Austria stipulates that Austria is to prohibit the import, export, and transit of all goods between Austria and Hungary, until signing of the treaty between the allied powers and Hungary has taken place.

A further message states that the Austro-Hungarian Bank is to be liquidated immediately and all Austro-Hungarian notes which are abroad are to be paid by Austria and Hungary alone, excluding the states which hitherto formed part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. All civil and military pensioners of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, who by virtue of the peace treaty have or will become subjects of another state, lose their right to claim pensions from the present Austrian State.

Work of Inter-Allied Commission

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—(By The Associated Press)—The details connected with the execution of the German peace treaty has finished its work with reference to the territories Germany must evacuate on her eastern boundary.

Signing of Bulgarian Treaty

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—(By The Associated Press)—Mr. Venizelos, the Premier of Greece, has cabled to President Wilson asking the President if the United States will sign the Bulgarian treaty.

Transfer of Saar Valley Mines

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Negotiations between German and French delegations for the transfer of the coal mines of the Saar Valley began today at Saarbrücken. The delegates were mostly mining experts.

Bulgarian Delegates on Way to Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The Bulgarian peace delegation which left Sofia on July 20 for Paris, is expected to arrive here on Friday. The delegation is traveling by way of Bucharest.

Denial Issued by Japanese

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The Japanese delegation to the Peace Conference today issued a denial of assertions that the Shantung settlement in the German peace treaty was in exchange for the withdrawal of the Japanese contention regarding the racial clause in the League of Nations covenant.

COMMISSION FOR AIR NAVIGATION PROPOSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—An interesting feature of the international convention for the regulation of international air navigation, which

was made public yesterday, is the institution of an international commission for air navigation as a part of the organization of the League of Nations.

It is proposed that this commission shall consist of two representatives of the United States, France, Italy and Japan, one representative of Great Britain, and one of each of the British dominions and of India, together with one from each of the other contracting states. The first meeting of the commission will be convened in Paris by the French Government as soon as a majority of the signatory states have notified their ratification of the convention.

SWITZERLAND TO FIGHT BOLSHEVISM

ZURICH, Switzerland (Tuesday) (Havas)—Gustav Ador, President of the Swiss Federation, declared in a public address today that the measures for realizing the legitimate aspirations of the Swiss workers, but he warned his hearers that such realization could come only if internal peace were maintained. The Nation, he said, would remain hospitable to outsiders, but would fight bolshevism and anarchy without mercy.

He praised the conception of the League of Nations as one capable of bearing abundant fruit, and added that it could not be thought that Switzerland could refrain from associating herself with an organization pursuing such a noble end.

Membership in League Favored

GENEVA, Switzerland (Tuesday) (By The Associated Press)—A committee of Swiss experts considering the League of Nations adopted today a resolution favoring Switzerland's membership in the league, by a vote of 24 to 2. The two adverse votes were cast by Socialist members of the committee.

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL PROGRAM PUBLISHED

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday) (By The Associated Press)—Germany's financial program, calling for the raising of 25,000,000,000 marks annually, agreed upon by Matthias Erzberger, Minister of Finance, and a group of experts, was published today by the North German Gazette.

Eight million marks will be obtained by war taxes. The remainder must be raised from new sources. The first of these will be a heavy increase in the tax on business turnovers. The second new source is called "the imperial sacrifice to needs." The third new set of taxes will be on the necessities of life.

Part of the program is the imperial income tax of 25 to 30 per cent on profits from invested capital.

PLEA ISSUED FOR THE HOHENZOLLERNS

PARIS, France (Monday) (Havas)—A letter addressed to Raymond Poincaré, President of France, by the Protestant community of Berlin asking democratic France to right its wrongs toward the Huguenots driven from France in 1685 by sparing their benefactors, the Hohenzollerns, is published today by the Temps in a Berlin dispatch. This reparation, the letter says, would be a way in which France might "testify her gratitude for the protection accorded the 20,000 French Huguenots who were sheltered by the electoral of Brandenburg."

The signers of the letter ask Mr. Poincaré to communicate the request to all the Allies.

NEW CABINET IS FORMED IN TURKEY

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Tuesday) (Damad Ferid Pasha, head of the Turkish peace mission to Paris, was named Grand Vizier today and organized a new cabinet.

Damad Ferid Pasha is known for his pro-Ally tendencies, especially for his sympathies toward France. He was informed in Paris, as head of the Turkish peace delegation, that the Allies were not yet ready to discuss peace with Turkey, so returned recently to Constantinople.

KING TO UNVEIL STATUE BY CABLE

MONTREAL, Quebec—King George, by pressing an electric button at Balmoral Castle, Scotland, will unveil the statue of Sir Etienne Cartier, the Canadian statesman, here on Sept. 5, it was announced today. A wire will be run from the castle to connect with the Atlantic and Canadian cable lines, forming a direct connection.

GRADUAL APPROACH TO SOCIALIZATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Wednesday)—Advice from Prague, Tzeccho-Slovakia, state that at a meeting of all the large Tzeccho-Slovak industrial organizations, at which German manufacturers and the French envoy were present, Dr. Stransky, Minister of Commerce, spoke of socialization and said that, in consideration of export trade in the future, the government intended to put socialization very cautiously into practice. The minister advised manufacturers to accede to socialization demands only so far as they would not prejudice business.

"Demands for higher wages and other claims strike at the very heart of business organization," he went on.

"When it is demanded from an employer that a good employee should be dismissed and the appointment of a successor made subject to the approval of other employees, then the danger limit of socialization is reached, and opposition must be shown."

"German industry is largely repre-

CONDITIONS AGAIN NORMAL IN CAPITAL

Law-Abiding Elements Appear to Be in Ascendancy—Only Isolated Acts of Hostility—Severe Penalties for Rioters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Wednesday)—Normal conditions are restored in Washington after four days of race rioting and, barring individual and isolated acts of hostility, it is believed the law-abiding elements, both white and colored, have regained the ascendancy. The commissioners of the district and Maj.-Gen. W. G. Haan, commanding 2000 soldiers, sailors and marines who are assisting the police, expressed satisfaction with the situation.

In the municipal courts persons convicted of rioting or of carrying weapons are being given severe sentences and assessed heavy fines. A bond for \$2000 must be furnished by any person arrested for rioting before he will be released.

The board of trade has petitioned Congress to enact a law prohibiting the sale of firearms, and William H. Hill, representative from New York, has introduced a bill to this effect. Representatives of the Protestant churches will advocate respect for law and the rights of all citizens, without regard to color, in their pulpits next Sunday. A number of prominent citizens met in the office of Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of the United States Department of Labor, and drew up a statement advising the public that rioting will not stop the attacks upon womanhood, which were given as the reason for the antagonism toward Negroes.

Precautions by the army and navy against a renewal of the disorders were not relaxed last night and will not be until there is full assurance the police alone can control the situation.

PREMIER'S APPEAL BRINGS RESPONSE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday) (It was 2:50 this morning when, the Peace Treaty Bill having been at last disposed of by the House of Commons, the Prime Minister rose to move the second reading of the Anglo-French Treaty Bill, which, like the previous measure, was passed through all its stages before the House rose.

Royal C. Johnson, Representative from South Dakota, and his associates, Oscar E. Bland, Representative from Indiana, and Henry D. Flood, Representative from Virginia, another subcommittee, are going to France to look into war records there.

RECORD BOSTON SCHOOL BUDGET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Wednesday)—It having been charged that the production of spruce for the army aviation service was conducted by a private corporation, James A. Frear, Representative from Wisconsin; Walter M. Magoe, Representative from New York, and Clarence F. Lea, Representative from California, subcommittee investigating war expenditures, are to go to the Pacific coast and examine records and persons. Before returning, they will take testimony at the Benecio Arsenal, California, and certain Texas aviation fields.

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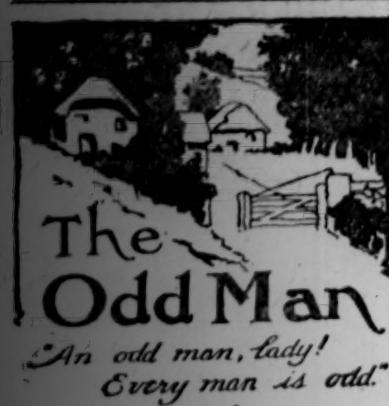
Royal C. Johnson, Representative from South Dakota, and his associates,

Oscar E. Bland, Representative from Indiana, and Henry D. Flood, Representative from Virginia, another subcommittee, are going to France to look into war records there.

RECORD BOSTON SCHOOL BUDGET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

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The Odd Man

An odd man, lady!
Every man is odd.

The Pinto Rider

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
The first time I met him, señor, he is riding little Indian pinto in wild race with tumbleweed in cañada near the Rio Puerco. And Señor Tumbleweed is riding whirlwind.

"Aya!" I hear him shout to the little pinto.

You always say, señor, you think "aya" mean—way over there. And the way he says it, with the accent on the "ya" and the way he waves his wide, black sombrero with its silver buckle shining, I expect to see him immediately—way over there.

But Señor Tumbleweed is not the expert rider. He guides the whirlwind into rock and the race ends.

The pinto rider win.

"Here is young coyote," I say to myself, "who can beat the whirlwind. He should ride in the gallo."

The gallo, señor, is race they run in Mormon village of Moroni on the twenty-fourth July. Why they call it gallo I do not understand, for it is small bag filled with something soft which is thrown among many riders and they ride in wild race, señor, to throw it in empty wagon, but gallo is caballero of the chicken family.

Two days after he ride the race with whirlwind, I see him come from mouth of cañon one hundred miles from the Rio Puerco, and enter Moroni.

He is riding the little pinto, and when he come around irrigation dam, I ask Silvestre Tafoya, "Who is our amiko with the long hair and black sombrero?"

Silvestre is politician and he know everybody.

"That is Avelicio Romerex," he tell me. "He is cowboy on El Rancho Juan Montoya."

"Don Silvestre," I say, "Avelicio win the gallo or my name is not Ricalde Sandoval."

"Tonto," Silvestre reply, "he cannot ride with Navajo brave."

"Navajo brave ride like whirlwind," I tell him, "but I see Avelicio beat the whirlwind, and I think he win."

It is the twenty-fourth July, señor, and there is grand fiesta in Mormon village of Moroni.

Mumana the ancient Zufi call Moroni. Near Moroni Indian legend say that one time many years past an Indian maiden become a bear.

On the twenty-fourth July, señor, Brigham Young lead his people into the Great Salt Lake basin, look across the Jordan, and say: "This is promised land. Here I build a city."

That is day, señor, when cowboy leave his ranch with the dogs, sheepherder leave his sheep with the coyotes. Navajo leave his hogans with his squaw, and Zufi leave his pueblo with the "grandfathers."

And that is the day, señor, when they ride the gallo in Moroni.

After the festival in the village in the morning go everybody for the big race to small cañada beyond the alfalfa and grain fields where before the Mormons come was only desert.

From early morning until late in afternoon Navajo and Zufi wait in this little meadow between the hills for the grand event.

I see the Navajo brave sitting on his pony, silent as pine tree on top of Zufi Mountain. I think he is having conversation with the Great Spirit. But Navajo pony hangs his head and close his eye. Perhaps he is listening to voice of the Great Spirit, and perhaps, also, he know there is work for him to do this afternoon.

But Zufi come in buggy with his squaw. One Zufi bring family on new mowing machine he buy from tienda in Moroni.

"That is new kind of chariot," I say to Don Silvestre.

"It is not every Indian that have mowing machine," Silvestre reply, "and this is good chance for him to show it to other Indians."

From all the adobe towns and the hills and mesas and cañons Indian, Mexican, Mormon, and American come. And come Emil Stein and all his many relations who have tiendas in the adobe towns. But not one of the many relations of Emil Stein ride in gallo.

And I see the sun peep with one eye over top of mountain in the west, and very bright for one moment, señor, are many Indian blankets.

And I think he says:

"Caballeros, I am sorry there is not Joshua to command me to stand still, or that there is not faith like the grain of mustard seed to remove this mountain so I can see the sun. But I cannot stop. I must hurry on to shine for many people on the other side of mountain. Adios, amigos!"

Then Duncan McLeod, who have tienda in Moroni, climb on empty wagon, hold his long arms high and say:

"In my right hand is gallo and in my left hand is prize money. This money go to rider who throw the gallo in this wagon. Riders, the race is on."

Señor, he throw the bag in the middle of 500 riders, and the race begin. It is the grand race, señor! It sees wild race!

I hear Duncan McLeod shout:

"Ride, amigos! ride, bravos! cowboys, ride! ride! you Mormon lad!"

Navajo Indian from the Reservation is the first man to get it, but he do not keep it long. Mormon cowboy hit him on the hand with quirt and he drop it to the ground. Then there is fast rifling to pick it from the ground.

They race up the straight side of

canyon until I think they fall over backwards. More than one hour they ride, first one have the little bag and then another. Zufi quit very soon and also nearly all the Mexican boys.

And when they ride far down the canyon I see tall Spanish caballero with long black boots, silver spurs, and the fine mustachos.

I walk over to him and say:

"Don Juan Montoya, what is the matter with that coyote Avelicio, who is cowboy on your ranch? I pick him up the gallo and I have great disappointment."

"That vagrant Avelicio!" Don Juan exclaim. "Always he make the trouble on the ranch, and always I give him once more the chance. Last week I lose all patience with the young rascal and tell him to travel across the Rio Grande where all no-good fellows belong."

"Give me once more the chance," says Avelicio, "and I make no more the trouble."

"Bien," I tell him, "once more I give you chance. You win the gallo next week in Moroni and I give you 50 cattle on shore, and you can go to my ranch in Gallina Cañon. Soon you will be rich man if you watch close the business. But if you do not win you can travel across the Rio Grande."

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"Bien," I tell him, "once more I give you chance. You win the gallo

STUDY OF STREET RAILWAY PROBLEM

Commission Recommended by Governor of Massachusetts Would Report to Special Session of the Legislature

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts — Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, yesterday sent to the Legislature a recommendation that he be authorized to appoint a commission of seven to make a study of the entire problem of street railway transportation and report to a special session of the Legislature in November. The Governor referred to present fares as prohibitive. The fare on the Boston Elevated Railway Company lines, in Boston and suburbs, is 10 cents.

The Senate committee on street railways reported a bill in response to the Governor's message, but providing for a commission to include members of the Legislature. Consideration of the Governor's recommendation is expected in both houses today. Other street railway measures are expected to be put over pending action on the message, which follows:

"To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

"In the address made to the joint convention on the second of last January, discussing the problem of transportation on street railways, the following recommendation was made:

Need of Information

"The information even to state the problem accurately is not at hand. It is therefore recommended that there be at once a survey of the street railway situation by experts to report the amount of deficiency in revenue, the amount of taxes and other public charges paid, and what, if any, part of the deficiency should be met by remission of taxes and other public charges, and by appropriations of money, coupled with public control, by the localities and the Commonwealth, in order to keep necessary transportation facilities in operation. Knowing the requirements and the resources, it ought not to be difficult to make them balance."

"The question of the policy toward public utilities should be taken out of politics. No greater harm can be done the public than by an attempt to make the operation of these agencies, which ought to be purely a matter of business, a means of partisan advantage. Unless this is done there can be no hope of reaching a proper solution."

Expenses Increased

"The problem has not become any less intricate. The diminution in the cost of conduct of the business would of itself tend to solve the question of transportation has not been realized. Expenses have increased rather than decreased. The credit of the street railways is being rapidly exhausted so that there is danger in many instances that they will be compelled to cease operations. Many of their bonds are held by savings banks. Nobody questions the necessity of adequate street railway transportation."

"All of these questions have been considered by the General Court, and several remedies have been proposed. They have not met with much success, due primarily to the fact that coming into an era of high cost of conducting business has made it impossible to avoid the natural result which such a condition causes to street railways, with their limited capacity of shifting the additional burden to those who furnish their revenue, as could be done in a commercial enterprise. There are grave social questions involved in transportation and in rates of fare. There are serious problems of securing revenue. Undertaking to shift the burden to the taxpayers to too large a degree might prove ruinous to the manufacturing and commercial interests of the Commonwealth."

Fares Prohibited

"There must, however, be some reasonable solution which skilled men can find as the result of investigation and study. It is of no value to have a public utility on which the charge for fare is so high that it cannot serve the people. Street railway fares at the present time have reached a point where they become prohibitive. It is absolutely necessary that there be secured for this situation some speedy remedy. Street car service is as necessary as public highways. It fails entirely of its purpose unless it is brought within the means of the people."

"It is therefore recommended that a special commission, consisting of seven members to be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the council, be authorized to consider the entire problem of transportation by street railways and report to a special session of the General Court to be called about the middle of November next. This extraordinary remedy is proposed because of the urgency of the situation, the relief that is necessary to those who are necessarily passengers on the street railways, and in order that they may continue their operations."

"CALVIN COOLIDGE."

State "Too Generous"

Public Control Bill Gave Railway Too Much, Says Official

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts — The bill providing for public control of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, while perhaps the best piece of legislation practicable at the time of its adoption, was nevertheless, in the light of subsequent developments, "beyond the limits of justifiable generosity to the company," declared Frederick J. Macleod, the Public Service Commission, in an address

before the Dorchester Board of Trade last night.

"In view of the fact that the company was on the verge of bankruptcy, it might well have accepted a lower rate of dividend than that prescribed in the act, namely, 5 per cent for the first two years, 5½ per cent for the next two years, and 6 per cent thereafter," said Mr. Macleod. "Moreover, the trustees are forced, not only by the terms of the act itself but by urgent service requirements, to rehabilitate the run-down property which came into their hands on July 1 of last year. This cost of rehabilitation, representing dividends paid but not earned in the past, should properly have been a charge against any compensation paid to the stockholders, instead of a charge against the public."

He declared that the act as drafted contained many provisions inconsistent with the plan of the Public Service Commission, and "which we believe were prejudicial to the public interest." The bill was substantially improved, he said, before its enactment. "With all its defects, the present arrangement is infinitely to be preferred to the old form of management under which the company was brought to the verge of collapse," said Mr. Macleod.

He did not think a zone system would help matters, but suggested a reasonable fare, which would encourage riding, the deficit to be made up by taxation. At present, he said, only 25 per cent increase in revenue has been yielded by a much greater increase in fares, which have been raised within a year from 5 to 10 cents.

Remission of Taxes Urged

Harvard Professor Proposed Idea to Federal Commission

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Remission of at least part of the federal, state and municipal taxes on street railways as one means of relieving their financial difficulties was proposed to the Federal Electric Railways Commission yesterday by Prof. Charles J. Bullock, of Harvard University.

"If the federal government is to recommend measures of relief which the states are expected to adopt," he said, "it would obviously be appropriate for it to lead the way by relieving the railways, at least for a limited term of years, from some of the federal taxation."

EDITORS TO RECEIVE INCREASED SALARIES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — News-writers employed on Boston papers who, before the adoption of the minimum wage scale presented to the publishers by the News-writers Union, were receiving more than the amounts named by that scale, will, it is understood, be given substantial increases in pay by the voluntary action of the publishers.

The news-writers demanded and obtained a minimum wage of \$30 for district men employed exclusively by one paper, \$38 for photographers and reporters, and \$45 for copy readers, rewrite men and editorial writers. They also demanded for the newspaper employees who were receiving more than the minimum scale presented—for example, city editors, and some editorial writers—an increase of 25 per cent over their salaries.

This latter demand the publishers refused to accept in their agreement with the union, for they contended that the union had jurisdiction only as to the minimum wage, and that salaries above that level should be fixed by the publishers themselves. However, it was implied, and generally understood by the members of the union, that the publishers would voluntarily grant substantial increases to the more highly paid members of their staffs.

TELEPHONE STRIKE IN WEST ENDED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, California — The strike of telephone operators and telephone electrical workers which has been in progress on the Pacific coast for about five weeks, was terminated yesterday by a compromise agreement. Some of the points gained by the strikers were the establishment of an adjustment board, made up of a number of employers and employees, Labor agreements to continue 12 months in both classes of employment, thus making contracts with both telephone operators and electrical workers terminate at the same time; increased wage scale for both classes of workers, and retroactive payment of wages from Jan. 1, 1919.

POST OFFICE CLERKS ASK FOR MORE PAY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Illinois — The Chicago Post Office Clerks Union is not satisfied with the \$100 that has been added to the annual pay of clerks by an act of Congress, which recently went into effect. Charges are made by the clerks' union that A. E. Burleson, Postmaster-General of the United States, has tried to prevent wage legislation which would be commensurate with the nature of the work and the cost of living. "Instead of a pay increase that would make wages commensurate with the high cost of living, about 75 per cent of the post office clerks have been granted an annual \$100 tip to the maximum of \$1500 per year, they say."

EMBASSY IN BRUSSELS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — A joint resolution raising the legation at Brussels to the rank of an embassy was unanimously adopted yesterday by the Senate.

SOCIALIST LEFT IS SAID TO BE LOSING

National Secretary of Party Says Radicals Fail to Consider That Conditions Differ in Europe and in United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — The "left wing" movement in the Socialist Party in the United States is receding instead of gaining, and will not break up the Socialist Party, declared Adolf Germer, secretary of the national executive committee of the party, in discussing the situation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

This movement, Mr. Germer said, is a reflex of the European revolutionary movement, and has been strongest in Michigan, Boston, Massachusetts, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, New York, New York, and Chicago, Illinois. Some of the members who withdrew under their first enthusiasm are re-purifying the "left wing," and coming back into the party, according to Mr. Germer, and enough locals have been formed in Michigan to give the "right wing" Socialists there a state charter under the national party.

The tactics of the "left wing," which hoped to get quicker action, will result in slower steps, or no action at all, toward the goal at which socialism is aiming, Mr. Germer said. This will be true, he added, because the forces of capitalist society will be accentuated to a more determined opposition. Society cannot overlap the natural stages of evolution, he continued. It may hasten or retard evolution, but it must not overlap it, and it does, it faces the probability of reversion. When the pendulum swings too far one way, it swings back farther in the other direction. The masses, he declared, are not ready to accept the extreme or ultra-radical propaganda of the "left wing."

Conditions Overlooked

The "left wing" movement is due to the fact, Mr. Germer said, that the "left wingers" see America in the light of Europe and fail to take into account that the conditions here are just the reverse of those in Hungary, Russia, and other European countries. "The 'left wing' fails to take into account," he continued, "that Russia, Hungary, Germany and other countries which had successful revolutions or attempted revolutions, had a starved and beaten army. Russia in particular had a large starved peasantry driven to revolt by the pressure of their poverty. There the industrial masses were impoverished economically and the whole business fabric destroyed. Nothing was stable, everything was in a state of turmoil. The government as such was bankrupt.

"In this country, we have a victorious army, imbued with the thought, 'We won.' There is no peasantry such as Russia and parts of Germany and Austria have. It is true that we have a large farmer tenantry, but all of them hope some day to become land owners.

Wages Are Higher

The industrial workers have higher wages than ever. It is true that the cost of living is constantly going up, but still it has not the effect of arousing them to revolt. The American capitalist classes, unlike the capitalist classes of Russia and other European countries, are the most prosperous in the world and the most thoroughly organized.

The increase of wages, as a result of the war, has made the American working class feel prosperous and capitalists through war profiteering have amassed swollen fortunes. There is no economic breakdown nor is there governmental bankruptcy from the economic standpoint. This contrast the so-called "left wing" fails to take into account.

"We do not advocate the soviet form of government for the United States now," Mr. Germer continued, "as there are too many who are not educated to it politically and industrially—there are too many Republicans and Democrats in the country. I am afraid if we tried to establish a soviet government here now we would have to get the capitalists to help us. The people must be educated to run industry. In this is one phase of political action advocated by the Socialists. I want to capture the schools and give our children an educational training to qualify them to run the industries of the country."

The ultimate aim of the Socialist Party, the national Socialist secretary said, is common ownership of the collective means of production. That does not mean the common ownership of dwelling places and personal property, but it does mean the common ownership of factories.

CLOSED SHOP SEEN AS ISSUE IN STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ROME, New York — A strike among the metal workers of Rome, which has been in progress since early in June and which involves about 4000 men, was brought about by the demand of the men for an eight-hour day, an increase in wages and restoration of the war bonus, which had been cut off. There are reports that the Rome conflict is a part of a country-wide contest between the open and closed shop policies.

It is generally understood that the trouble concerns the recognition of the union, although neither side will say that is the case.

The manufacturers declined to meet committees representing the strikers, but have said that they would permit their employees to resume work under

former conditions. In some of the mills a number of the men have resumed.

On July 14 several thousand persons gathered on the streets leading to the mills, and employees and employers were assaulted on their way to work. Next day about 200 troopers restored order. There has been no disorder since and the troopers have left.

STRIKE IN SWEDEN IS A FAILURE

Call Issued by Extreme Socialists Meets Response From Only About a Thousand Workmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Wednesday) — The 24-hour strike called by the Extreme Socialists on Monday was a failure, only about 1000 workmen in the building trade responding, while all others continued work. The Stockholm Socialists have issued an appeal calling upon the Swedish workmen to build a monument in Stockholm in memory of Leibnitz.

Strike in Vienna Almost Complete

BERNE, Switzerland (Tuesday) — (By The Associated Press) — The general strike in Vienna on Monday was almost complete, according to the correspondence bureau. Only the bakeries and food shops were open. Cafés and restaurants were closed. There was no street car transportation, and no newspapers were published.

The dispatch adds that numerous meetings were held, but there were no untoward incidents.

Strike a Failure in Italy

ROME, Italy (Monday) — (By The Associated Press) — Official reports received from all parts of Italy show that the proposed general strike called for today was a complete failure. Calm prevailed everywhere and the public services were all in normal operation.

Protest Strike Approved in Norway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday) — A 24-hour protest strike in Norway was approved by all workmen except at Stavanger where the Reds occupied the railway station, the strike passed off without excesses, and was treated as a sort of a holiday. The strike having broken out at Christiansia, the work of the city was completely upset.

ELBERT H. GARY ON OUTLOOK FOR TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Efforts to unionize the employees of the United States Steel Corporation will be unsuccessful, in the opinion of Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the corporation, since he says the employees are now practically at the head of the office work, and are in full charge of it when the manager is away from the office, who are getting \$25 a week. The attitude toward women has been that they are earning pin-money. The reason that men are not employed in such positions in many instances is the fact that men could not be hired to take such positions at the wages women are paid.

Women have not been looked upon as the providers for the home. Yet an investigation will show that in families where some one besides the head of the family has to work out to help provide, continued Miss Currey, a daughter in the family usually takes such burden, while the brother, as a rule, establishes himself in a home of his own.

Returning to the subject of organization as the means of bringing about better conditions for women, Miss Currey pointed to the waitresses in Chicago as an example of the benefits secured by organization. The waitresses in Chicago a few years ago, she declared, were getting \$4 a week and luncheon and dinner free. Then came the unionizing of the waitresses, and now they are getting a minimum of \$12 for six days of eight hours each with two meals free, and for serving two meals only, \$9 a week. In some instances, with their tips, they are now earning as high as \$20, and in some instances, \$30 a week.

BONUSES FOR SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin — Soldiers

from Wisconsin who served in the world war will receive a bonus of \$10 for each month of service, with a minimum of \$50, if the people vote favorably on a referendum on Sept. 2. The amount that would have to be raised is estimated at \$15,000,000.

FAIR WAGE FOR WOMEN ADVISED

Chicago Campaign Director Recommends Equal Pay for Equal Work in Industries and Offices — Considerable Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — Women ought to have the same wages as men for the same services, and the steady advance of women toward this mark has been due to the organization of women into labor unions, declared Miss Margery Currey, writer on labor topics and former director of the Cook County Labor Party, in discussing this subject with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

To shake off the old conception of things is not easy, said Miss Currey.

Women in the past have been employed in positions that are concerned mainly with details. They have been so painstaking in this that it has kept them from the big vision that they would have gained from dealing with business in a larger way.

Men have gained a broader and broader outlook, and have done the planning.

Women could have done this if they

had been given a chance. They are

now beginning to take this broader outlook, continued Miss Currey, and there are many women in Chicago who are making large salaries.

Advance Is Marked

Women have been paid poor wages

because they have been looked upon as temporary employees, and for the reason that they, in many instances

in the past, entered the business life

to help the husband provide for the family.

It was the attitude of the public that woman's place was to do the housework. It was only a family necessity that caused women to go into the business world. You will find many girls in offices today who are practically at the head of the office work, and are in full charge of it when the manager is away from the office, who are getting \$25 a week.

Women are getting \$4 a week and luncheon and dinner free. Then

came the unionizing of the waitresses,

and now they are getting a minimum of \$12 for six days of eight hours each with two meals free, and for serving two meals only, \$9 a week. In some instances, with their tips, they are now earning as high as \$20, and in some instances, \$30 a week.

Women have not been looked upon as the providers for the home. Yet an

investigation will show that in families

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HOW BOLSHEVISM CAME TO HUNGARY

Count Karolyi, It Is Claimed, Deliberately Sacrificed His Country, and Is More Generally Disliked Than Is Bela Kun

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Hungary—From evidence which has just been brought to light, it is clear that Count Michael Karolyi deliberately plucked Hungary into its present ruin and misery, and that the Communists do not owe their power to any sudden rising of the Bolsheviks. Today Michael Karolyi is even more generally hated in Hungary than is Bela Kun.

In the first three months of its administration, the Karolyi Government gave the most important posts to members of the extreme radical section of the Social Democratic Party. Commissioners were sent to provincial centers, where they exercised a tyranny which proved a perfect preparatory school for bolshevism. When Count Karolyi resolved to hand over the control of affairs to Bela Kun, the unfortunate land was already ripe for any evils.

Bela Kun's Millions

During these three months of his government Count Karolyi was in constant intercourse with Bela Kun, and also kept in contact with Communists abroad. Bela Kun had brought with him from Russia millions of Austro-Hungarian bank notes. Most of this money had been taken by the Russians, during their occupation of Galicia, from prisoners of war and from regimental treasuries. By these means, Bela Kun had already succeeded in February in bringing together all those elements which could be bought with money.

When on March 21 the French military representatives, Colonel Vyx, on behalf of the entente, delivered to Count Karolyi the well-known note over the demarcation line, the latter was in the company of Siegmund Kunf, now Bolshevik Minister of Education, and Boehm, the present commander-in-chief of the Red Army, formerly a typewriter agent. In the presence of these two men the Count received the note which was to afford the pretext for delivering the country over to bolshevism.

In order to deceive the Council of Ministers Count Karolyi two days before had sent a Budapest lawyer, Dr. Otto Ernst, to Belgrade. Scarcely had he left than reports began to come from the Karolyi entourage to the effect that the Jugo-Slavs were preparing Bolshevik upheaval, and that a revolutionary government would be proclaimed in Belgrade on March 22. On March 21, Dr. Ernst returned from Belgrade, and Count Karolyi summoned the same evening that historical Cabinet Council at which the abdication of his régime was announced. There he declared that the power must be given over to the Bolsheviks without any delay or further consideration, otherwise Hungary would be forestalled by the Jugo-Slavs. As a proof of this he read a report from Dr. Ernst, which later proved to be entirely false in every respect.

Fatherland Sacrificed

After Count Karolyi had spoken, Garanti, the Social Democratic Minister of Commerce, arose and declared that the bolshevism which Count Karolyi had proclaimed meant the suicide of Hungary, as not only the middle classes but socialized Labor too would be ruined. Another Social Democratic Minister, Stefan Szabo, also raised indignant protests against the Karolyi plan. As a last request from his ministerial colleagues Garanti asked for a traveling passport to Switzerland, as he said he could not remain in Budapest and see his beloved fatherland sacrificed.

Mr. Garanti is generally regarded as the safest man in Hungary today, and perhaps the only man who can lead the country out of its present unhappy state. He enjoys the absolute confidence of the moderate Socialists, and of organized Labor, and the bourgeoisie would welcome his taking over the government. It is constantly asserted that he has left Switzerland and is waiting in the neighborhood of Budapest ready to assume control of affairs when the present Cabinet breaks up, as it must do before very long.

Scarcely had Messrs. Garanti and Szabo left the room when Count Karolyi declared the Cabinet Council at an end, and read from a sheet of paper the already prepared text of the abdication of the government. It was no sudden outbreak of bolshevism, therefore, but deliberately organized plan which threw Hungary into the hands of the Communists.

Just how the intolerable dictatorship of Bela Kun is going to be overthrown is difficult to tell. Any real and effective strong movement from the interior of the country seems at present improbable. The aristocracy and the middle classes alike are unorganized and unarmed. On the whole they have cut rather a sorry figure in this crisis of the Nation's history, showing much more eagerness to run away than to put up any fight against the handful of almost unknown men who had seized the reins of power.

Labor Against Bolshevism

The great body of organized Labor is solidly against the Bolshevik régime, but so far has suffered it, though discontent in its ranks is steadily growing. The masses of people in the country, too, are steadfastly opposed to communism, but they are just as powerless as the bourgeoisie. The peasants, however, are causing the revolutionary government great anxiety by their refusal to send any foodstuffs into Budapest, and not

all the Red Guards are strong enough to force the Hungarian farmer to surrender his stocks of provisions.

As for help coming from abroad, that, too, is very doubtful at the present time. The entente seems to be far too much occupied in Paris with the Peace Conference to devote any time and attention to rescuing Hungary from a form of misgovernment for which the Nation itself is largely responsible. The Tzecch-Slovaks, Romanians, Serbians, and Jugo-Slavs would each and all be willing enough to march into the country and overthrow the revolutionary government if they could get something for themselves, in addition to defeating bolshevism, of which they are all more or less in fear. Without the express and armed support of the entente, none of these peoples is inclined to take any decisive action alone.

The Tzecch-Slovaks indeed have suffered serious reverses at the hands of the Hungarian Red Army, undisciplined, disorganized, and ill-equipped as it is. They have other reasons, too, for refraining from any serious attacks against Hungary. The Prague Government's chief aim is the consolidation of the new state. The Budapest Cabinet, on the other hand, only desires to remain in power, heedless of whether the country is ruined or not. It is prepared to make any sacrifices of territory to attain its end. But any new government in Hungary, which enjoyed the confidence of the people, would certainly make every endeavor to retain possession of as much of the old country as possible. This would not suit the Tzecch-Slovaks at all; and they would much rather see anarchy and ruin continue in Hungary until after peace is concluded, when they are convinced the Bela Kun régime must collapse.

The Rumanians, too, have their own reasons for delaying any great movement against the Hungarian Bolshevik forces. There is much discontent in their own country; their army is weak, and the men are tired of fighting. Moreover Rumania is threatened with the advance of bolshevism from the east. Similarly the Serbians and Jugo-Slavs have their own special interests to consider just now on the Italian side, and are in no position to fit themselves into a conflict with the Hungarian Red Army.

It would seem altogether as though Bela Kun might hold on to power for some time, unless there should come some sudden and unexpected change in affairs. This might come from the growing shortage of foodstuffs in Budapest, or still more from the hopelessly entangled state of the national finances. Both of these matters are very serious, and might easily bring the present dictatorship to an abrupt termination at any moment.

WORK OF FRANCE'S ANTI-DRINK LEAGUE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The National Anti-Alcoholic League, which is displaying an activity that can but have the most salutary results, is directing its efforts especially amongst the school children of Paris and the parents of these children. The grand meeting was held at the Trocadero. Maitre Henri Robert, Batonnier of the French lawyers, presiding. Professor Debœuf, permanent secretary of the Medical Faculty and president of the National Anti-Alcohol League, revealed in a short and strong speech the abyss into which France will fall if, after having vanquished her external enemy she neglects to struggle against her internal enemy, alcohol, with its suite of physical and mental evils. Professor Debœuf declared emphatically that he relied upon the sound common sense of French women to arrest the development of the scourge which was decimating the country.

Maitre Henri Robert then spoke with the eloquence and charm which have classed him amongst the leading French orators. He showed the terrible correlation between alcoholism and criminality in France, more especially juvenile criminality. The statistics he quoted were striking, although far below the truth, for they are already many years old.

In 1907 out of 1823 criminals, who came before the Courts of Justice of the Seine, no less than 263—that is to say 13 per cent—could be directly attributed to intemperance.

The eminent orator, whose speech made a great impression on his audience, concluded by asking all present to join the ranks of those who were struggling to insure a stronger and healthier France. Mr. Aubert, professor at the Charlemagne Lyceum, next addressed all the children present and asked them to become ardent propagandists of temperance. His speech was warmly welcomed by the little ones, and the winners of the great anti-alcohol competition organized by the league were then awarded prizes of "savings banks" books.

HOUSING PROBLEM IN WINNIPEG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—The housing problem continues to be one of the big public questions of the hour all over the west. In each province, the question is being animatedly discussed, and many public meetings have gone into various phases of the case. However, no concrete act toward increasing the number of residences has yet been taken. Winnipeg is well on its way, and it is thought by fall the Province will be cooperating with the Dominion Government to spend the first \$1,000,000 on small but artistic residences. Winnipeg alone is said to be at least 5000 houses short of the demand. Yet the price of lumber is so extraordinarily high, that the housing scheme is difficult to work out. Ordinary boards, the cheapest variety of building material, sells today all over the prairies at \$48 per thousand, the same board that before the war retailed at \$18.

TZEC LAND LAW IS A MASTERPIECE

Lands Are Said to Be Paid for as They Are Taken Over, Except Hapsburg Estates and Those of Nation's Enemies

A previous article on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on July 22.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Tzecch-Slovakia.—The Tzecs turn naturally toward the land, 60 per cent of them being said to "have some life-bond with the soil." They are remarkable farmers, but those who were not on the big estates had to content themselves with holdings scarcely large enough to maintain a family. By this means a large percentage of the people were forced into social and economic dependence.

Considering these facts, the moderation of the present law indicates that the Tzecch people are capable of taking an impersonal and highly moral view.

As has been stated, the lands are not all seized at once (with that idea of getting one's own that is causing a good deal of indignation elsewhere); and as lands are taken over they are to be paid for, except those taken from the former reigning house of Hapsburg, from present subjects of enemy states, and from persons who were actively against the Tzecch-Slovak Nation during the war.

No Seizure or Exile

The law also provides that all persons except those stipulated in the last paragraph shall be permitted to retain the same amount of land as other citizens are allowed to hold—that is, an amount below that which is defined by the National Assembly as a "large" estate. All objects on these estates which are legally and economically independent, and which are not used for agricultural purposes, are exempt from confiscation.

This one sees, may leave many an originally German or Austrian family, not of the absentee landlord class, in line for compensation, and differs quite radically from Austria's way of acquiring possessions in the first place—by seizure and exile.

That all the objects of this law were not quite up to the law's own ethical level was shown by the fact that, as soon as the possibility of an expropriation act loomed on the horizon, certain landlords of foreign extraction began to decline to cultivate crops at all, lest the republic should share the benefit. This course only served, however, to warn the Tzecs in time, and any further manifestation of this spirit was forestalled by including in the law a clause penalizing the non-cultivation of confiscable lands.

Definition of Large Estate

There was much debate in the Tzecch-Slovak National Assembly before a definition of what constituted a "great" estate was reached. The Socialists had a good deal to say in the matter, which was considered from the point of view of what a man really needed in order to work out his own social welfare. The result was that anything in the hands of one proprietor was classified as a large estate if it comprised more than 150 hectares (about 370 acres) of tillable land, that is, of fields, meadows, orchards, or more than 250 hectares (about 613 acres) in all, forests, ponds, and pastures being included in the amount above the 150 hectares.

The Tzecch-Slovak republic, entire, contains about 13,500,000 hectares of land, 4,200,000 hectares of which are in forests. Excluding the amount of land that present holders may retain, there will come under this law for redistribution about 4,300,000 hectares, more than 10,500,000 acres, of which 1,300,000 hectares are tillable lands.

The Tzecch-Slovak National Assembly has not by any means decided upon the ways and means for redistributing this sizable land. Indeed, very wisely refrained from settling such measures now, but left them to be worked out by experience. Thus, the terms of this law provide a broad basis for future enactments by which the Tzecch may express his growing sense of social justice.

Land for the Soldier

One thing all are agreed upon, however, and that is that the "legionary" or returned soldier who fought with the Allies, or dependents of one who did not return, shall have the first benefit of this law—land for him who fought for his land, has been an axiom throughout the proceedings, and those soldiers who are not able to undertake agricultural labor will be sure of holding.

It is pretty generally conceded that much of the land should remain in large units because of the difficulty of feeding urban populations from small, separate parcels of land. These contemplated large units do not, however, imply large proprietors, but rather groups of proprietors. There is a desire, for instance, to colonize areas now more or less deserted as a result of the war by creating village centers; but whether the holdings making up the unit shall be out-and-out owned individually, or whether there shall be some degree of communism in the plan is not yet decided. The answer to such problems will come with the progress and development of the social-consciousness of this new republic, and the tool by which these decisions will be carried out is the newly created land office, which is under direct jurisdiction of the joint ministries.

The passage of this law illustrates a thing that has been seen in many places since the world war began, namely, that the mere casting off of a yoke is not enough in itself to establish harmony, but that this casting off has itself revealed more clearly the flaws in the social order beneath. So this law not only rights a his-

toric wrong, but it takes up bravely the great questions of the wrongs of privilege and the rights of a man to the fruit of the soil—the till. And it does so with no idea of building by magic on a foundation of wreckage, but with the honest intention of traveling surely even if slowly, and reaching the goal by common effort and common experience.

In the words of a man at the very center of things in the republic, the Expropriation Act is "not revolutionary, but a solemn declaration of the rights of the State."

TEMPERANCE CAUSE IN INDIAN EMPIRE

The Various Organizations for Spread of Temperance in India Are Surveyed—Certain Castes Adopt Total Abstinence

Previous articles on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on July 22 and 23.

III

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In the concluding pages of the report for 1918-1919, issued by the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, a brief review is made of the varied activities of the association's temperance organization throughout the Indian Empire. The movement, it says, is organized in the main upon provincial lines, and it is in that direction that future development must be looked for. In Bengal, the premier society is the Calcutta Temperance Federation, which has much constructive work to its credit in the spheres of licensing and moral suasion. The federation lecturer, Mr. N. Niyogi, has done most valuable work in the schools and among the mills and hands during the year. Tea shops and cinema shows, postal missions, and the circulation of literature are but a few of the methods employed to counteract the influence of the liquor shops.

Similar work is undertaken by the Madras Temperance League, the Bombay Temperance Council, the United Provinces Temperance Council, and the Amritsar Temperance Society (Punjab). The association report further announces the establishment of new societies during the year at Barisal, Cuttack, Bangalore, Cocanada, Tuticorin, Sikanradabab, Palampur, Rangoon and Mandalay. A good work has been done at religious fairs by the lecturer of the U. P. Temperance Council, Pandit Debi Dutta Dube, who has been particularly successful in addressing large audiences. In the course of three months of last year he registered the pledges of no less than 14,000 persons. He also induced the caste-Panchayats of Chamars, Khatis, and Tel to pass resolutions adopting total abstinence as a rule of their respective communities.

Network of Operations

Nor, in a survey of temperance activities in India, should omission be made of the work done by the Kayastha Temperance Office under the direction of the veteran reformer Munshi Kamta Pershad Dana; and of the annual Caine temperance fair at Lahore, attended by thousands of people.

The whole network of operations is gathered up at the All-India Temperance Conference, the fifteenth annual session of which was held at Delhi in December last, with Pandit Bishan Narain Rozdan in the chair. Delegates attended from all parts of India, and many influential public men contributed to the proceedings. The resolutions of the conference reaffirmed the belief that the only final and satisfactory solution of the drink problem would be total prohibition, but enumerated many other reforms as steps in that direction, particularly with reference to excise advisory committees and licensing boards.

The report has some very interesting pages on the connection of the drink evil with India's industrial problem. It quotes the report of the Indian Industrial Commission issued a few months ago, which urges the necessity of removing the liquor shops as far as possible from the neighborhood of mills and factories, and of providing alternative attractions in the form of places for the sale of temperance beverages. Libraries and reading rooms are also suggested as affording means of instruction. Work of this description has been undertaken by the Servants of India Society and the Social Service League.

Conditions in Large Cities

Evidence accumulates that in such cities as Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras the stunted conditions under which the masses have to live are largely due to the drink evil. Writing recently in the Cooperative Quarterly, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey names this as one of the difficulties confronting the social reformer. He points out that one prominent cause of the people's indebtedness is the habit of spending money on drink, "for which ample facilities always exist near the place of work, so that as soon as a workman leaves the factory after a full day's work it is difficult for him to resist the temptation of the grog shops which are to be seen here, there, and everywhere."

The report concludes with a significant reference to the cocaine evil. Two years ago, it says, the president of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association submitted a memorandum to the Secretary of State for India calling attention to the growing seriousness of the cocaine habit, and suggesting that the Indian excise regulations relating to the drug should be assimilated to those in operation in England.

A useful means of communication with the workers in India is provided by the association's journal, *Akbari*, 2000 copies of which were regularly circulated each quarter of last year.

GOOD RELATIONS OF FRANCE AND SPAIN

Emphasis Is Laid on the Fact That the Two Nations Are "Latin Sisters" and Have "Common Aspirations"

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain—Cynics are saying that a certain significance attaches to the fact that, when speeches are made by personages high in authority, emphasis is placed on every possible occasion on the necessity for not merely maintaining the best possible relations between France and Spain, but for improving them, while at the same time many most formidable reasons are advanced as to why these relations should be of the most intimate character: first among them being that the two nations are Latin sisters and so have common instincts and aspirations.

The cynics, declaring that this is the usual governmental game, murmur that if it comes to mere relationship there may be questions as to whether the Spanish and the French are so much sisters after all, and that in the matter of instincts and aspirations there are, apart from the main question of personal advantage, also doubts as to the experience and conduct of the last four years may have implied, while again the natural instinct of Spain in the mass, whatever political dreamers and economists may think, is to have no more to do with France or the outside world than is strictly necessary or commercially profitable.

No doubt it is well, from the governmental and other points of view, to ignore the cynics and to assume, as generally, that they are too embittered and their judgments false. At the same time it may be justifiable for those who from afar are considering this campaign of fraternity, which is being worked from time to time at somewhat high pressure, to make certain discounts from it, and to bear one strong point in mind, and that is that, whatever statesmen and politicians may say, however good, beyond doubt, it might be economically and politically for Spain to fuse herself with Europe in general, the great mass of the common people have not got it rooted very deeply in their consciousness that whatever may be said against Spanish isolation and the exclusiveness of this side of the Pyrenees, it was that attitude and that fact that kept Spain out of the war which has inflicted fearful injuries upon every European country engaged in it, and by simple reasoning it is considered that such isolation may keep her again out of a future war which Spaniards, rightly or wrongly, consider may not be very far distant.

Spain-in-Europe Policy

This circumstance and reasoning, hardly ever mentioned by those who dilate on the international politics of Spain at the present time, may be a formidable factor in the future, and in certain eventualities a considerable difficulty in the way of carrying foreign relations beyond a certain point. Of course, with an increase of the reactionary tendency in method and in government, the people might not need to be much considered, but the reactionaries are not so enthusiastic for a Spain-in-Europe policy as the others; while, on the other hand, when the people are better educated and have arrived at some better appreciation not merely of political and economic values but of moral values also, they are more inclined to favor a new and wider foreign policy.

In their ignorance, especially now when the activities of submarines are no more

HEARING IS RESUMED IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE EQUITY CASE

TESTIMONY HEARD BEFORE A MASTER

Official Report of the Proceedings Is Given by This Newspaper as Transcribed From the Notes of Official Stenographer

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Hearings of the suits of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society v. the Christian Science Board of Directors and V. Dittmore and of J. V. Dittmore v. the Christian Science Board of Directors, resumed before a Master in the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts yesterday.

In accordance with the notice printed in this newspaper May 21, The Christian Science Monitor gives space below to a verbatim report of the proceedings, exactly as transcribed from the notes of the official stenographer.

TWENTIETH DAY

Supreme Judicial Court Room, Boston, Massachusetts, July 23, 1919.

Adam H. Dickey, Resumed

Q. (By Mr. Krauthoff.) Mr. Dickey, with respect to the relationship of the branches of The Mother Church to The Mother Church, and the compliance by the branch churches with the requirements of the Manual of The Mother Church, has the Board of Directors exercised any powers under that? They have.

Mr. Whipple—Just a moment. I could not hear that question on account of the noise outside.

Mr. Krauthoff—Will you read it to me, please?

[The question is read.]

Mr. Whipple—Well, I want to object to that, unless we have pointed out what there is in the Manual giving any such authority, and the specific instances, if any.

The Master—This question appears to call for specific instances.

Mr. Whipple—If Your Honor please, there is nothing in the Manual giving any such right or authority, if read it intelligently. Article XXIII, Section 1, says:

"The Mother Church of Christ, Scientist, shall assume no general official control of other churches."

The Master—You read that yesterday. I think I shall let him answer, subject to your objection. What we are after now is to find out what course of practice has been followed, and to what extent, and by whom it has been acquiesced in.

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor.

The Master—It is all taken subject to your objection.

Mr. Whipple—And Your Honor carries in mind also—

The Master—You stated the grounds of your objection, that it is contrary to the Manual for the directors to exercise any such supervisory authority as he refers to.

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor.

The Master—Go on, Mr. Krauthoff. Get it in as brief a form as you can.

Q. Have instances arisen in which branch churches overlooked the requirement of the Manual with respect to holding one lecture annually? There have.

The Master—Now you are following a little different line from that indicated by your question. Were you not going to have him state what the practice has been?

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes; I was going to follow that now.

The Master—Going to follow it by leading questions before he has stated all that he can state without them?

Mr. Krauthoff—Well, I was calling his attention to a particular subject.

The Master—Has the time come for that?

Q. In what particulars has the board taken up the question of the relation of the branch churches to The Mother Church? A. Why, there are 55 or 60 by-laws in the Manual requiring—

The Master—Now, pause a minute. Strike that out. Confining your attention to the particular question, and answer that, and we shall get along very much faster, if you can do that.

The Witness. Yes, sir. Thank you.

The Master—I am aware that you will have difficulty in doing that, but try.

The Witness—May I hear that question again?

[The question is read to the witness as follows: "In what particulars has the board taken up the question of the relation of the branch churches to The Mother Church?"]

A. Whenever a branch church has disobeyed or broken a by-law of The Mother Church, the directors have taken the matter up, and either had a right adjustment made, or taken action in the way of discipline against the branch church.

Q. In what particular instance? State the kind of things that arose. A. Well, in regard to fulfilling the requirement of the Manual in reference to lectures, holding lectures every year; also in regard to the recognition of other branch churches in the same city, and the requirement that they shall maintain Christian fellowship with each other.

Q. Are you able now to state the instances? Mr. Whipple intimated that we would be required to show the instances, but I think that that would extend the inquiry—

The Master—If he can state specific instances, that is what you have been trying to get him to do, is it?

Mr. Krauthoff—I was trying to do it generally. Mr. Whipple called for specific instances.

The Witness—There is one specific instance—

Mr. Whipple—if Your Honor please, before the question there goes any further, may I call your attention and that of counsel to another provision

of the Manual of which we have not before spoken? I do not assume that it will change Your Honor's ruling, but I think, in justice to our position—

The Master—You wish to state a further ground of objection to the inquiry?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor.

The Master—Refer to it as briefly as you can. We all have the Manual.

Mr. Whipple—Article XXXV of the Manual is as follows:

The Master—Is it necessary to read it?

Mr. Whipple—It is only a line and I think it is perfectly clear:

"For The Mother Church Only, Section 1. The Church Manual of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, written by Mary Baker Eddy and copyrighted, is adapted to 'The Mother Church only.'

The Master—Now, you may continue.

The Witness—There have been other cases where Christian Science churches had readers who were not members of The Mother Church, and the directors have taken that into consideration and required the Church to obey the by-law.

Mr. Krauthoff—We offer a letter from the directors to the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society of April 13, 1916. I have a letter press copy of it. The original, of course, is in the possession of the trustees.

The Master—Is this something referred to yesterday?

Mr. Krauthoff—No.

[The letter press copy referred to is passed by Mr. Krauthoff to Mr. Whipple.]

Mr. Whipple—What is this pertinent to?

Mr. Krauthoff—That, if Your Honor please, is offered to show an action by the directors with respect to the manner of printing Christian Science pamphlets in foreign languages.

The Master—It would properly have come in earlier in your examination, would it not?

Mr. Krauthoff—Chronologically, yes.

The Master—It is something you have discovered since, is it?

Mr. Krauthoff—Something which I have found in the course of my research which I thought would be helpful, and which will only take a few minutes. I am not going to examine upon it.

Mr. Whipple—The communication does not seem to me to be of any importance one way or the other. I do not think it is material. If you will hand it to His Honor and His Honor rules it, we will say nothing about it.

[The letter press copy referred to is passed to the master.]

The Master—It is a communication from the directors to the trustees. I think that you may put it in if you do it of any consequence. I may say that I do not, at present, see that it is of any significance, but I should have to say the same thing about a good many other communications from the directors to the trustees that have been put in. If you think it is necessary to complete the history, you may put it in.

Mr. Krauthoff—Thank you very much.

April 18, 1916.

"Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society,
Boston, Massachusetts.

"Dear Friends:

"At a special meeting of this board held April 13 the following vote was passed.

"The secretary was instructed to notify the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society that in the publication of pamphlets and other Christian Science literature in foreign languages the term 'Christian Science' should be translated into the proper words of such foreign language, with the exception that the first occurrence of the term 'Christian Science' in the text of any translation shall be immediately followed by the words 'Christian Science' in English, printed in parentheses; this rule being based on the assumption that all such translations of pamphlets shall be printed with the original English and the translation on opposite pages.

"Very sincerely,

"CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BOARD OF DIRECTORS."

[The letter press copy of which the foregoing is a copy is marked Exhibit 684. R. H. J.]

The Master—If my recollection is correct, we have had something else on the same subject.

Mr. Krauthoff—I think it has been mentioned.

Q. Mr. Dickey, have you in your hands the Christian Science pamphlet printed alternately in English and Spanish? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And does the manner of the printing of that pamphlet correspond with this letter I have read? A. It does.

Mr. Whipple—May I ask, Mr. Krauthoff, what you think the significance of that evidence is?

Mr. Krauthoff—Why, the significance of this evidence is that the directors directed the manner in which the words "Christian Science" should appear in these pamphlets in foreign languages, and the trustees obeyed the direction.

Mr. Whipple—Well, now, if Your Honor please, I will try to defend myself to point out, in the whole history of the relations with these trustees, a single case where a reasonable suggestion, indeed, almost any sort of suggestion, that has been made by these directors the trustees have not complied with. They have regarded it as a matter of duty to do it, gladly do it, when the beneficiaries were making suggestions which were of mutual interest; and why should we cover this record with a lot of instances where they have done it?

The Master—I suggest, in view of each one as I complete it.

Mr. Krauthoff—If Your Honor please, I insist that I have the right to state my evidence.

Mr. Whipple—No, I want to speak of that statement, that the record contains a memorandum to the effect that the suggestion made by the directors

in the letter of April 13, just put in, was complied with by the trustees.

Mr. Krauthoff—That is satisfactory. I did not expect to put the whole pamphlet in evidence. I was simply going to have them marked for identification.

The Master—If that memorandum is put on the record, substantially in the form that I suggest, there will be no occasion for that, will there?

Mr. Krauthoff—No, that would be all right. Thank you.

The Witness—Mr. Krauthoff, may I speak to you, please?

The Master—Mr. Krauthoff, I think Mr. Dickey desires to say something to you.

The Witness—Could I speak to you just a minute?

Mr. Krauthoff goes to the witness stand and confers with the witness.

Mr. Krauthoff—I will hand Mr. Whipple a number of other pamphlets in foreign languages that I shall be glad to have him examine with a view to seeing to what extent the trustees continued to follow that suggestion.

Mr. Whipple—in view of the statement I have made, I do not care to look at them at all. I have asked you to point out case where these trustees have not complied with any reasonable suggestion that the directors had made, and you cannot do it.

Q. I call your attention to a pamphlet on Christian Science translated into Dutch, containing a lecture by Mr. Chadwick. State whether the name "Christian Science" appears in the Dutch translation in the Dutch language or in the English language.

Mr. Whipple—I pray Your Honor's judgment.

The Master—it seems to me, in view of the agreement that the directors' suggestion or requirement, by whatever name you may call them, were complied with, it is not necessary.

Mr. Whipple—That was true in the case of the Spanish translation. I am now offering, in the case of the Dutch translation, a pamphlet to show that they did not do it.

Mr. Whipple—Who did not do it?

Mr. Krauthoff—The trustees.

Mr. Whipple—What trustees?

Mr. Krauthoff—The trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Mr. Whipple—I am talking about these gentlemen.

Mr. Krauthoff—Well, these gentlemen, the plaintiffs in this case, did not do it in the case of this Dutch pamphlet that I am now calling to the attention of the witness, which I offered to show to Mr. Whipple.

The Master—in how many instances do you claim that the letter, Exhibit 684, was not complied with?

Mr. Krauthoff—I have here some three or four pamphlets which I will read the record what it is.

The Master—Do you mean that there are three or four instances that you expect to show in which the trustees did not comply?

Mr. Whipple—Well, this letter—

The Master—with Exhibit 684, if that is the number?

Mr. Whipple—Yes.

The Master—Then you had better put them in all at once, I think.

Mr. Krauthoff—I was going to do that.

Mr. Whipple—Just a moment, if Your Honor please. I do not think that counsel can put them in until he shows that they were printed—were printed after the date of this letter which he has put in.

The Master—I am expecting that there are three or four instances that you expect to show in which I am going to have done.

Mr. Whipple—That is what I want to do.

The Master—Very good.

Mr. Krauthoff—The copyright date appears on the title page.

The Master—Very good. Now, what is the first one?

Mr. Krauthoff—Mr. Whipple asks that they all be marked for identification.

Mr. Whipple—Yes.

The Master—In what manner will you identify them? Is there a date on them?

Mr. Krauthoff—The copyright date appears on the title page.

The Master—Very good. Now, what is the first one?

Mr. Krauthoff—Mr. Whipple asks that they all be marked for identification.

Mr. Whipple—Oh, no; I ask that each one be identified—he stated on the record what it is.

The Master—That is just what I am going to have done.

Mr. Whipple—That is what I want to do.

The Master—Very good.

Mr. Krauthoff—The first one, if Your Honor please, is a pamphlet entitled "Answers to Questions Concerning Christian Science," by Edward A. Kimball, C. S. D., on page 18, on the right-hand side, in the English language, followed by the French language, without any English equivalent in parentheses following.

The Master—Very good. You identify them, then, as speaking for themselves?

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes.

The Master—In what manner will you identify them? Is there a date on them?

Mr. Krauthoff—The copyright date appears on the title page.

The Master—Very good. Now, what is the first one?

real issues of the case disposed of in that way.

The Master—I will exclude that question.

Mr. Whipple—We must object.

The Master—You must come to specific instances, if you desire.

Q. In your experience in Mrs. Eddy's household, were the directors called to her house for conference?

A. Some of them; very frequently.

Q. Do you recall that the trustees were at any time called? A. Not during my term of office as her secretary, with one exception. I believe Judge Smith was called there on one occasion. He was a trustee, I think, but he was not called on a question regarding business matters with relation to the Publishing Society.

Mr. Whipple—I would like to suggest, if Your Honor please, that the question which Your Honor excluded was answered; the witness had interjected his answer before we objected. I understand that answer will be stricken out as if it had not been given.

The Master—I think so.

Mr. Krauthoff—I was talking to Judge Bates. As I understand, that relates to the question and answer with respect to the communications about literature?

Mr. Whipple—Yes.

The Master—Read the answer as the witness gave it.

The question, "Did Mrs. Eddy refer questions relating to the literature of the Christian Science movement to the Board of Directors?" and the answer thereto are read by the reporter.]

The Master—That, I think I struck out.

Mr. Krauthoff—The Court struck it out.

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor.

The Master—And I told you that you might show the specific instances.

Mr. Whipple—The witness was very prompt with his answer.

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes.

The Master—You dropped that subject and you asked him then, whether the directors were called to her house, and he said that they were, frequently, and that one of the trustees was called there only on one occasion. He described that occasion, and there is something in his answer there to which Mr. Whipple objected. What was that?

Mr. Whipple—No, Your Honor. I reverted to the former matter that you have dealt with, because the witness interjected his answer before he had ruled and I did not want it to appear in the record.

The Master—Very good.

Q. Did you wish to add something, Mr. Dickey, to your answer?

A. Yes, sir, if I may. Mr. McLellan, as the editor-in-chief of all the periodicals, was required weekly to come to Mrs. Eddy's home for a consultation with her regarding his work as editor; not only once a week, but many times during the week he was called on similar occasions; and, if I may be allowed to state it, the fact is that all of Mrs. Eddy's directions regarding the periodicals and what should be published went through the chairman of the Board of Directors, who was at that time also the editor-in-chief of the periodicals.

Mr. Krauthoff—It Your Honor please, to the extent that the directions from Mrs. Eddy on the literature may have been in writing other than as heretofore introduced, I have not those at hand now, and if I find any more that are desired to be introduced, we will bring them to the attention of the Court.

If Your Honor please, I have reached a point in Mr. Dickey's testimony where I am desirous of taking the direction of the Court. We have examined him, so far as it was possible, restricting it to the issues raised in the case of Eustace v. Dickey. I am not clear whether he is open to cross-examination at this time on the Dittmore case or not, or whether it is open to me to proceed now to take Mr. Dickey's testimony in the Dittmore case. It is agreeable to us to now take his testimony in the Dittmore case, and subject him to cross-examination on that issue, or it is agreeable to us not to take his testimony in the Dittmore case, with the understanding that at this time he is not open to cross-examination on the Dittmore case.

The Master—I should think that if you were to close his direct examination at this time, he would be open to cross-examination by Mr. Dittmore's counsel if they so desire on anything which he has stated which may be evidence in that case.

Mr. Krauthoff—On anything that he has stated, but would he be open to cross-examination generally as to the Dittmore case?

The Master—I understand so, and I understand that that has been the agreement from the beginning.

Mr. Thompson—That was certainly the plain effect of the elaborate discussion on the first day of this hearing, confirmed later by a discussion in which Governor Bates participated, and in which the whole matter was thrashed out again. I do not see any reason for continually raising matters of this kind that have been agreed to and disposed of.

The Master—All right, now, Mr. Thompson. What about continuing the examination from this point with regard to the Dittmore case only?

Mr. Thompson—That would be to permit this gentleman to deny a case not already in. I do not believe Your Honor ever expected, certainly it never dawned on us, that any ruling was being made whereby, before Mr. Dittmore's case goes in, it should be contradicted. That certainly was not in the contemplation of anybody.

Mr. Bates—May I call Your Honor's attention to what would result from Mr. Thompson's rule?

First, he is asking for something that is contrary to all equity. In the second place, if his method of procedure is followed, it will result in our being allowed then to examine Mr. Dickey, after he had completed his cross-examination, on these very matters which could be put in better by examining him now than without any previous cross-examination. In

Mr. Streeter—We pray Your Honor's judgment.

The Master—To that the other counsel object, and I suppose we will have to follow the same course that was followed before. None of your other witnesses has yet been examined with sole reference to the Dittmore case.

Mr. Krauthoff—We have introduced no witness up to this date except witnesses testifying as to the records, and in the introduction of records they have been introduced indiscriminately without regard to the Dittmore case or the Eustace case. The point that we desire to make about it, if Your Honor please, is this, that the two cases are being tried together. That does not mean that every form of procedure is, for that reason, to be lost; and I do not know of any agreement that anybody made in this case that is a final and binding agreement about the extent to which these witnesses are open to cross-examination. Heretofore, when a question arose, Your Honor said that if it brought about any inconvenience you would then rule upon it. We are now asking the privilege of examining Mr. Dickey as to the incidents of the Dittmore case.

Mr. Thompson—I think that is a confusion of thought. I have nothing further to say.

The Master—I am unable to believe that you will suffer any prejudice if you follow the course suggested by Mr. Thompson.

Mr. Bates—I recognize that it is a matter entirely within Your Honor's discretion, but it seems to me to be absolutely contrary to all principles of equity, that we should not be allowed to examine Mr. Dickey on these matters, if Mr. Thompson is insisting that he is going to examine him on them. We certainly think that we should be allowed to do it now, if he is going to be allowed to follow it up, and there cannot be any saving in time. Mr. Thompson may have had some peculiar experiences, but I know of no such precedent.

Mr. Streeter—I suppose, Your Honor, that the same principle should be followed here that is followed in other jurisdictions, and that is, that when counsel make an arrangement at the beginning of a trial, it will be carried out.

Mr. Bates—And the arrangement as made at the beginning of the case was exactly as I have stated it.

Mr. Streeter—It was not.

Mr. Bates—It was to be left optional with us to examine a witness provided you did not intend to cross-examine him.

The Master—. . . The plaintiffs will then begin in that case (that is, the Eustace case) and put in their evidence, and then the defendants, first, those represented by Governor Bates and his associates, and then—

Mr. Thompson—I do not think it is necessary.

The Master—Give the reference to the page and let him take that down.

Mr. Thompson—It is on page 5 of the printed record. Then there was some more discussion about the examination of the witnesses and I said this:

"I don't think it makes much difference. . . . I could not hear him very well." Then I repeated it:

"I said it seemed to me we should be carrying out . . . limited to what is opened in direct." Then Mr. Whipple said something, and the matter is left right there.

Now, that was a plain understanding—

The Master—You have read it, I think that that will do.

Mr. Thompson—And I do not see any reason for opening it again.

The Master—Mr. Krauthoff, is there any special or particular reason why Mr. Dickey should be now examined in the other case?

Mr. Krauthoff—There is no special or particular reason why he should be examined or cross-examined. The point that—

The Master—if it appeared that you would be in danger of losing evidence unless it were taken at a given time, we might consider that. There, not being any such situation suggested, I think I shall have to rule that—

Mr. Bates—Will Your Honor hear me just a moment on that matter? Mr. Thompson has read a portion of the statement, and he has read sufficient to show that it was understood that it was to be left optional, when a witness was on the stand, as to whether or not we would examine him on both cases. I think it would be eminently contrary to all rules and procedure and unfair to us, if we were not allowed to examine our own witnesses before they are cross-examined on this case. I am perfectly ready to do whatever way Your Honor suggests, but if Mr. Thompson and General Streeter are to be allowed to go into a general cross-examination of Mr. Dickey on matters to which he has not testified in the other case, then certainly, while he is on the stand, we should have the corresponding right and privilege to examine him in chief in regard to it, and we have never assented to anything to the contrary. It seems to me to be a first principle, if Mr. Dickey is to be examined on those questions, that we have the right to ask him first as our witness, while he is on the stand, or else they should be precluded in their cross-examination from examining him as to anything except that which we examined him on, and when Mr. Thompson himself read.

Mr. Thompson—Carry that right out. We examine your client, and you examine on redirect. Carry that right out, that is the way it will work. Don't you see you get every benefit of it? Your difficulties are imaginary, they do not exist. That is what I meant. I did not mean you to be put on first to disprove our case, before we had offered any evidence in support of it.

The Master—Except so far as he has already introduced evidence tending to disprove your allegations.

Mr. Thompson—Certainly. That has been true in one or two instances, where we did not think it was worth while, it was so trivial.

Mr. Bates—I will also read Mr. Thompson's statement, or, rather, I will read mine first:

"Mr. Bates—My question pertained merely to the question as to whether or not it would be necessary to disprove the witness when he first appears, and to get all the evidence out of him on both cases, or whether it would be optional to us at that time to examine him in the second case, or call him again later.

Mr. Thompson—I don't think there is the slightest difference of opinion between Governor Bates and myself. It appears to me that we mean exactly the same thing. Beyond that, if he meant that while Mr. Whipple was trying his case he might introduce some witness himself having nothing to do with Mr. Whipple's case, and examine him in the Dittmore case, that I think would be a foolish performance. As I now understand it, I think there is no difference between us whatever."

Mr. Thompson—Certainly. We cross-examine, then on redirect you take the matter up. That is as I un-

derstand it. Everybody would understand it. Everybody would understand that from the reading of it. That is what we are urging now.

The Master—I suppose we need not be quite so particular about leading questions in a hearing of this kind as we might have to be under other circumstances.

Mr. Thompson—It is leading, and I think objectionable for that purpose, but my objection was not based so much on its being leading as on its being a general attempt, a sweeping attempt, to give a man a good character at one fell swoop, and let it go at that. I don't think he ought to be allowed to testify whether he was trying to sacrifice himself or benefit himself or the directors, and all that sort of thing. It is to be inferred from what he said and what he did.

The Master—His testimony would certainly be entitled to very little weight, whatever it might be.

Mr. Whipple—Our objection was perhaps more—

The Master—The objection to leading questions is mainly that they raise objections and take up time.

Mr. Krauthoff—If objection is made to the form of the question I will recast it.

Mr. Whipple—I think you should have said that your question, instead of being a leading question, was a misleading question.

The Master—Now, suppose we take a recess and see if you cannot find some way in which you will ask a question that won't be objected to.

The Master—You are not through? All right.

Q. Mr. Dickey, recurring to the question of Mr. Rowlands' absence from Boston, in the work of the board and the trustees, how frequently did that come to your attention? A. I don't remember just how often, but on a number of occasions when—

The Master—He mentioned a number the other day, didn't he?

The Witness—When the trustees met with the—

Mr. Krauthoff—I don't recall that he did; he mentioned generally.

The Witness—with the directors, Mr. Rowlands was absent, and when we asked why on one occasion

Mr. Dickey referred to which the trustees had agreed up with him; that the trustees had agreed up with him when he came there that he might have until the first of the year in which to close out his affairs and finish some unfinished matters, and after that time he would come and reside permanently in Boston.

Q. The first of which year, Mr. Dickey? A. The year following his election.

Q. He was elected in—A. 1918, that would be—the first of 1918.

Q. Did you have instances where appointments were delayed because of Mr. Rowlands' absence? A. We did have several instances where we were to have conferences—

Mr. Whipple—Just a moment. Now, if there were instances let us have them, then you can decide how trivial they were, or how important; but this wholesale statement taking the place of real evidence—

The Master—There were several instances when business was delayed; he may specify those instances if he can.

Mr. Whipple—Yes.

Q. Do you recall any of those instances other than those shown by the correspondence in the case? A. I do recall one instance where one meeting was delayed for a number of days because of Mr. Rowlands' absence. I think perhaps our records would show that. I don't think I can recall the date of the second case.

Mr. Bates—I am still unconvinced that the specific question you now raise was in the minds of all the counsel at the time when we had that agreement made.

Mr. Bates—May I read, Your Honor, something that Mr. Thompson did not read?

Mr. Bates—I assume that in examining witnesses who are offered in one case that it will be proper at the time of their original examination to also examine them in regard to matters which they may know which may affect the second case.

The Master—We have had the records, and you are asking him for something beyond the records, aren't you?

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes.

Q. I am asking you for something not shown by the correspondence or the records. A. I cannot state exactly what the conference was about nor the date of it, but I do remember that there were several of those instances.

Mr. Whipple—That, if Your Honor please, I have to ask to have stricken out.

The Master—Strike it out.

Q. Mr. Dickey, in the conversations with the trustees to which you have testified, growing out of this controversy, had you any desire to obtain anything for yourself individually or anything for the Board of Directors as individuals, or was your desire to maintain the Church Manual in its integrity?

Mr. Whipple—I see no reason for this recitation on the part of counsel. That is not a question. That is reciting something counsel has in his mind and asking the witness to assent to it. Sometimes they are called leading questions. This seems to be a coercive sort of question. I object to it.

Mr. Krauthoff—If Your Honor please—

The Master—I think, Mr. Krauthoff, I have generally speaking, excluded questions directed to the witness' individual state of mind at the time of a given action.

Mr. Krauthoff—This bearing upon his good faith, if Your Honor please; and you will recall that Mr. Whipple examined Mr. Eustace very generally upon how he conducted the affairs of his trusteeship, did he always act in the highest manner, and did he always do what he thought was right?

The Master—I certainly ought to allow you the same right which I have allowed Mr. Whipple. Now, let us see. What did he ask Mr. Eustace of that nature?

Mr. Krauthoff—It is now 11:30. We will find it during the intermission.

The Master—if you can show me any instance in which Mr. Whipple was allowed to put such a question I shall certainly feel myself bound to allow you the same privilege.

Mr. Thompson—We should interpose an objection also on other grounds, if Your Honor please. The question is so obviously inadmissible in Dittmore v. Dickey that we should have to object to it there. There is one part of it, the last part, that when we reassemble I would like to have read, and I think Your Honor will see that

Mr. Whipple—All right, now, Mr. Whipple—

Eddy asked her followers to follow her only as she followed Christ. That was her direct instruction.

Q. Then you would follow Christ the same as Mrs. Eddy, of course, in your action. Now, what did you understand were the powers of the Board of Directors to which you were elected in 1909? A. The powers given to them in the Manual of the Church.

Q. Won't you state your understanding of what the powers of that board were as established by Mrs. Eddy? A. In short, they were intrusted with the transaction of the business of the Mother Church.

Q. Anything else? A. And the enforcement of the By-Laws of The Mother Church.

Q. Mr. Dickey, did you not understand that she left this Board of Directors with the broadest powers of supervision over all the affairs of not only The Mother Church but of the Christian Science religion generally? A. Under the restrictions of the Manual, yes.

Q. Are there any restrictions in the Manual with reference to the breadth of the powers of the directors? A. I think so. The powers of the directors had to be exercised in an orderly and in a Christian manner.

Q. Did you understand that the board had general supervision and directory power over all the affairs of The Mother Church, not only spiritual but financial? A. Within certain limitations, yes. I don't think that that gave them absolute power to do anything and everything that they might have desired to do.

Q. Did you understand that this board was vested with final authority on all matters affecting the policy of the Church? A. In so far as it was required by—

Q. Please answer the question directly. A. Well, General, your word "all" is a wide word. I don't know that I would like to say that they were intrusted with everything.

Q. Is this statement made in your answer to the Eustace suit approved by you? A. Yes.

Q. —namely, that the Christian Science Board of Directors is intrusted with the general direction and supervision of the Christian Science movement in all of its departments; that the Christian Science Board of Directors has in relation to the trustees final authority in regard to the editorial policy of the official organs of The Mother Church and final authority in regard to all matters affecting the policy of The Mother Church or the cause of Christian Science?

A. Yes.

Mr. Whipple—Perhaps General Streeter will allow me to interrupt?

Mr. Streeter—Yes.

Mr. Whipple—I do not understand that this cross-examination affects or is a part of the Eustace case.

Mr. Streeter—I want to say that, so far as these questions that I am putting are concerned, I am not thinking of the Eustace case, and I am asking Mr. Dickey only for his understanding, not what the actual power is, but what his understanding of the power is.

Mr. Whipple—I understand that that cross-examination affected the Dittomore case.

Mr. Bates—Well, may it please Your Honor, I think that we ought to have a definite understanding in regard to that. Mr. Dittomore is also a defendant in the Eustace case, and I assume that this cross-examination applies to both cases. Where it is not material, of course it will not be considered.

Mr. Streeter—That is quite true. Is there anything required of me? I say that that is quite true.

The Master—I see nothing for me to rule on at present.

Mr. Whipple—Well, except on the general question as to whether the cross-examination is a cross-examination in the Eustace case, or whether the evidence elicited by questions is to be considered merely in the Dittomore case.

The Master—I do not think that I rule generally on that proposition. If any given piece of testimony brought out by cross-examination by counsel for Mr. Dittomore is distinctly objected to as evidence in the other case, I think that some special reason should be shown for not so regarding it.

Mr. Whipple—Very well.

Q. With reference to the powers and the status of the Board of Directors, I will ask you, so far as Mrs. Eddy could have any successor, so far as there could be any successor to her, do the Board of Directors, as you understand it, represent that succession?

Mr. Whipple—Just a moment. A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Whipple—Before that question is answered, I should like to object to it as having any probative effect in the Eustace case, because we say that his opinion cannot have any effect in that case as establishing the fact.

The Master—That would be my view of the matter, but—

Mr. Whipple—That is—

Mr. Streeter—I am only—

The Master—but this is cross-examination, and, to a certain extent, it is open to cross-examining counsel to get at the views of the witness on those points. If he states his views, it does not follow that his views are going to be accepted by the Court.

Mr. Streeter—I suppose that that is so. It is only getting at his understanding of it.

Mr. Whipple—I got on my feet simply because Your Honor indicated that perhaps I ought to direct attention to matters to which we objected. Now, we have not the slightest objection to there being taken in the Dittomore case the opinion of Mr. Dickey as to whether his board succeeded to Mrs. Eddy's powers at all; but all we desire to say is practically what Your Honor has said, that we do not think that that is conclusive, or of any probative effect, in our case. The mere fact that by accident it was brought out in cross-examination as it could not have been brought out in the direct examination, does not increase, or, indeed, give to it any probative effect, and I

understood that to be the substance of what Your Honor stated.

The Master—I think that that may be true.

Mr. Streeter—Will you read the question and answer? He answered it, I believe.

The question and answer are read as follows:

"Q. With reference to the powers and the status of the Board of Directors, I will ask you, so far as Mrs. Eddy could have any successor, so far as there could be any successor to her, do the Board of Directors, as you understand it, represent that succession? A. Yes, sir."

Q. Do you understand that the Board of Directors, or any member of that board, hold those powers for themselves personally, or in trust? A. Not for themselves, and only in trust.

Q. For whom do the Board of Directors hold and exercise those trust powers which you have described?

Mr. Krauthoff—Now, if Your Honor please, as to that question, that is a conclusion of law, and we object to it.

Mr. Streeter—Well, now—well, beg your pardon—I can't stop you; I beg your pardon. I want to say this, Your Honor, that I am proposing to ask this gentleman various questions as to his understanding. What he may say will not be conclusive, or even, perhaps, operative on the mind of the Court, so far as any question of law is concerned. I am getting at his understanding so that we can judge of his actions as based on that understanding. I should think that that ought to help you out, Mr. Krauthoff.

Mr. Krauthoff—As we understand the Dittomore case, if Your Honor please, one of the issues is whether the world at large—in other words, whether certain documents created a charity—

Mr. Streeter—I object to your undertaking to coach Mr. Dickey. He is a perfectly competent gentleman to answer questions and I do not see why you should interrupt the examination for the purpose of telling the witness—

The Master—I do not see, how I can forbid Mr. Krauthoff to object to questions put, and state his reasons. You may conclude, Mr. Krauthoff.

Mr. Krauthoff—one of the issues is as to the nature of the trust, and that is evidenced by written documents, as to which the evidence of this witness would not be controlling upon the Court in any way.

The Master—Well, you seem to agree, both of you, about that.

Mr. Krauthoff—I have no objection to having the witness state his own concept, with the understanding that it is not offered as evidence of the true state of the case.

The Master—I should not suppose it could be accepted in any other way.

Mr. Krauthoff—Just so it is understood, as we go along.

The Master—Yes.

Mr. Streeter—it was understood before you got up.

The Witness—My intention—

Mr. Streeter—Wait a minute. What is the question, if there is a question?

[The question is read by the stenographer: "For whom do the Board of Directors hold and exercise those trust powers which you have described?"]

Mr. Streeter—Yes, that is right.

A. For the whole world, for all mankind. That was my intention, to answer that way, before Mr. Krauthoff spoke.

Q. Are the members of The Mother Church the true beneficiaries under this trust? A. They are beneficiaries in common with every human being.

Q. In your conception, what interests have the members of The Mother Church as beneficiaries in this spiritual and financial trust of which you are the manager? A. If I may enter into a little explanation, General—

The Master—I should not suppose it could be accepted in any other way.

Mr. Krauthoff—We object to that statement of counsel.

We are standing here upon the Church Manual, which binds Mr. Dittomore absolutely.

It is not a question of secrecy; it is a question of following the Manual, which binds Mr. Dittomore.

Q. How many Christian Scientists are there in the world, as you believe?

Mr. Krauthoff—We object to that question as being the same one in another form, and in violation of the Church Manual.

The Master—I cannot exclude—

Mr. Streeter—I am advised to withdraw the question. I will assent to the secrecy with which you undertake to surround a portion of this case.

The Witness—General, it is not secret.

Mr. Krauthoff—We object to that statement of counsel.

We are standing here upon the Church Manual, which binds Mr. Dittomore absolutely.

It is not a question of secrecy; it is a question of following the Manual, which binds Mr. Dittomore.

Q. Is that all? A. Real estate in New Hampshire; her home, Pleasant View, was left to the directors with the request that it be sold.

Q. What is the money value of the resources of The Mother Church which you and your four associates are handling as trustees? A. I do not know at this time, General; I would have to consult our books to find out.

Mr. Streeter—Governor Bates, would you be good enough to furnish us the audits of the Church fund and affairs for the last four or five years? I don't want all of them—if I could have one, say, for 1915.

[Mr. Streeter confers with counsel.]

Mr. Bates—The reason for my hesitation is in my doubt as to whether or not any of what you ask for is material in this case. If it is we will try to have it here.

Mr. Streeter—I think it is.

Q. Which do you regard as your highest responsibility—personally?

Mr. Streeter—Promoting and extending the doctrine of Christian Science as taught by her, or the building up of the financial side of the organization?

Q. My greatest responsibility is in upholding and supporting the church government which she has established and using every endeavor to promote and extend the religion of Christian Science as taught by Mrs. Eddy.

Q. Now, the financial management is only incidental to the main, fundamental purpose. Isn't that correct?

A. That is all.

Q. That is all? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And all this money and accumulations of money, are in your hands solely for the purpose of promoting and extending the doctrine of Christian Science as taught by her?

Mr. Bates—I object to his making a statement at this time; he is examining the witness.

The Master—I do not think I would go into that now, General Streeter; it takes up time to no purpose.

Q. Well, did you think you had power to turn Mr. Dittomore out? A. I think we were empowered—

Q. Will you answer that yes or no?

A. Well, I did not like your expression "turn him out."

Q. Did you think you had power to expel him from the board? A. We did.

Q. On what was that power based, in your opinion? A. On the power given to the directors in the Manual of The Mother Church.

Q. That is absolutely right, is it?

Q. Yes, sir, in my opinion.

Q. Want to ask a few more general questions. What are the fundamental principles of the religion of Christian Science apart from its healing? A. They are found in the church tenets.

Mr. Streeter—I want, if Your Honor please—they are brief—I have a strong desire to incorporate those tenets into the record.

The Master—They are in every edition of the Manual, are they?

Mr. Streeter—Yes.

The Master—We have numerous editions of the Manual in here.

Mr. Streeter—I know it. Your work was in the interest of humanity.

Q. Did she leave all her fortune, or the residuum of her fortune, for the promotion and extension of the doctrines of Christian Science as taught by her? A. She did.

Mr. Krauthoff—The exact word is "religion," I believe, is it not, General?

The Master—Well, do you object to the word "religion"?

Mr. Krauthoff—No, I assume that that there is no moneyed interest which may accrue to a member of The Mother Church, the interest of a Christian Scientist as a member of The Mother Church is that he has, through the wide channels offered by The Mother Church, an opportunity to do good. A man joins a Christian Science church, not to get a personal benefit himself, but it affords him a means to benefit the world.

Q. Now, I don't want an address from you on that. I asked you about the interests of the members of The Mother Church. A. You asked my conception of it, General.

The Master—I thought we had been over that.

A. My conception of that is this:

That there is no moneyed interest which may accrue to a member of The Mother Church, the interest of a Christian Scientist as a member of The Mother Church is that he has,

through the wide channels offered by The Mother Church, an opportunity to do good. A man joins a Christian Science church, not to get a personal benefit himself, but it affords him a means to benefit the world.

The Master—I finished it, I don't know.

Q. You were denying in your answer—

The Master—One minute, I think the witness wants to see whether his answer is correctly taken down.

[The answer is read by the stenographer.]

The Witness—That is right.

Q. In the Dittomore bill, page 3, paragraph 6, he charges that the duties imposed upon the Christian Science Board of Directors "were imposed upon them as directors of said Church for the benefit of its members, who became and are the sole beneficiaries of said trust, and, as such sole beneficiaries, were and are legally and equitably entitled to have such trust property administered for their benefit, and are also entitled to have the business of the trust known as The Christian Science Publishing So-

cietyst, of which they are also the sole beneficiaries, properly administered for their benefit." Do you admit the truth of that allegation? A. No, sir.

Q. In what respect is it not true? A. It is not true in the respect that the members of The Mother Church are the sole beneficiaries.

Q. In your judgment are the mem-

bers of The Mother Church suffi-

ciently numerous to be the sole ben-

eficiaries of this money trust which

you are administering—A. I couldn't

agree to that; it is not a money trust.

Q. Now, Mr. Dickey, you and I know each other. A. Well, General, I thought I would save your time.

Q. And I suggest that you wait until we get through. A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Streeter—Strike that question out, please, Mr. Stenographer.

Q. Now, Mr. Dickey, are the mem-

bers of The Mother Church inter-

ested in Merrimack County, New Hamp-

Neal understand that all differences had been settled?

Mr. Straw—*I object to their understanding, if the Court please.*

Mr. Streeter—No; I ask about his personal understanding. It cannot affect the others. Your personal understanding, your personal state of mind.

A. My understanding was that from that time on what was stated in that agreement would be adhered to strictly by the trustees and by the directors, just the same as though they had attached their signatures thereto.

Q. And I think you expressed it that, so far as Mr. Eustace was concerned, he had made a gentleman's agreement with you?

A. He stated that he would have no objections to signing it were it not for the fact that it might be considered as creating a new by-law, and on those grounds he said he would prefer to withhold his signature; but he did agree to abide by the stipulations of the memorandum, and referred to it as a gentleman's agreement.

Q. When after that was the first question that was raised? A. I don't remember the date, General, and I don't remember the exact circumstance. I would have to—

Q. Now, as I understand you, Mr. Dittmore made this draft? A. Originally it was Mr. Dittmore's draft, as the clerk of the board—as secretary, rather, of the board.

Q. Yes, as secretary of the board he made this draft, and this is his draft, is it not? A. I think not. I think the directors went over it and made some suggestions and changes in it.

Q. But this is substantially Mr. Dittmore's draft? A. Yes, yes.

Q. And the nib of this document is perhaps in the last paragraph:

"It shall be accepted in theory and demonstrated in practice that The Mother Church is one institution, and that the responsible authority for its direction in all of its departments is not divided, but has been definitely established in the Christian Science Board of Directors."

* * * You all agreed to that, didn't you?

A. We did.

Q. And Mr. Dittmore phrased that and have you at any time observed any departure by him from the principles of that draft? A. I have not.

Q. No, sir. From that date to this Mr. Dittmore has, notwithstanding any other difference—Mr. Dittmore has stood squarely on that draft, has he not? A. I have never known him to deviate from that.

Q. Not in the least? A. No, not in the least.

Q. Now, can't you remember when you got the first evidence that Mr. Eustace was breaking this gentlemen's agreement, as you say? A. I don't remember it, General. I kept no memorandum or diary of what transpired.

Q. How long should you say it was before there was any deviation from this solemn agreement on the part of these gentlemen? A. Well, it might have been a year or more.

Q. Well, was it as much as 18 months? A. General, I do not know. If I knew I would be glad to tell you.

Q. And you can't tell, either, what the first outbreak was? A. Not at this moment. Now, may I explain to you why I—

Q. No, no. I don't care for it. A. All right.

Q. Well, had anything come up showing a variation from this agreement before April or May of the following year, 1917? A. Well, that I don't remember. I am sorry, but if you will indicate what it is you are working up to, I will—

Q. Oh, I am asking you; I want to get at your best judgment about this. Can you remember that any outbreak occurred between Mr. Eustace and yourself, meaning the two boards, for two years up to 1918—the spring of 1918? A. I remember nothing in the nature of an outbreak, General.

Q. Anything that excited your suspicions that they were not acting entirely in accordance with the memorandum? A. I can't state, I am sorry to say.

Q. Now, have you and Mr. Dittmore been in entire accord during those two years? A. I think we had been on what might be called quite intimate terms.

Q. Had you been in entire agreement? A. No, not on everything.

Q. Now, Mr. Dickey, on April 25, 1918, Mr. Dittmore filed with the board a letter, under that date (which is Exhibit 220, Your Honor, on page 295), in which he opened up very many things that were going on wrongfully inside of the board? Do you remember that? A. I don't remember. Mr. Dittmore was justified.

Q. We begin that letter by saying: "After my remarks yesterday on the serious conditions which this board and the Christian Science movement are facing." A. I remember that letter, General.

Q. —one of the members said he would be glad to know what I believed the remedy to be." A. Yes.

Q. And did you take note of that letter? A. I did.

Q. Did you approve of it? A. I beg pardon?

Q. Did you approve of it? A. I think not.

Q. Were his suggestions sound or unsound? A. I thought they were very extreme, General.

Q. Very what? A. Extreme.

Q. In what respect? A. Well, I think they made charges that were exaggerated.

Q. What charges did he make that were exaggerated? A. If you will let me have the letter, General, I will be glad to review it and point them out.

The Master—It is a pretty long letter.

The Witness—Yes.

Mr. Krauthoff (handing letter to witness)—May I ask what is the pending question?

The Master—He is asked to point out in the letter, Exhibit 220, the charges to which he refers as being in his opinion extreme. Is that right?

Mr. Streeter—Yes; and unsound.

Mr. Krauthoff—Now, if Your Honor please, at this time we desire to make an objection to that question as irrelevant and immaterial, because it presents a vital issue in the trial of this case. If we are to enter upon the unsoundness, the relative unsoundness or the extreme views that Mr. Dittmore took upon all of these subjects of controversy, quite a large number in extent, we would never get through trying this case within any reasonable bounds. Our theory of the case is that it is not a question whether Mr. Dittmore was intrinsically correct in what he said or did, but that the whole issue depends upon the manner in which he presented his controversies—the behavior, the treatment of his associates, the contentions that he made, and the manner in which he made them.

The Master—I certainly do not intend to have the question of the soundness or unsoundness of Mr. Dittmore's views as expressed in that letter gone into if I can help it. That is not what General Streeter asks.

Mr. Streeter—No, sir.

The Master—He wants to know what this witness criticizes as unsound.

Mr. Krauthoff—And that Your Honor holds is proper?

The Master—I see no reason why not, in cross-examination.

Mr. Krauthoff—Accurately speaking, this is their direct case, the direct examination of this witness in the Dittmore case.

The Master—if we regarded it as such it would be the direct examination of an adverse witness, would it not?

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes, if Your Honor please.

The Master—I think you may go on.

The Witness—Now may I ask the question?

The Master—I think you better first point out what General Streeter asks you to.

Mr. Streeter—Mr. Stenographer, he wants the question.

The Master—No; I thought you asked if you might ask a question.

The Witness—No. Pardon me, I want the question repeated.

The Master—Give him the question. [The question is read by the stenographer: "What charges did he make that were exaggerated?"]

A. What charges did I make of exaggeration?

Q. What charges did Mr. Dittmore make that in your judgment were exaggerated or unsound?

The Master—in that letter.

The Master—in that letter.

Q. In that letter, A. Yes, sir. (Examining letter.) He says here: "I have decided to briefly and hastily outline some of the needs and reforms which are essential as a beginning. The first is an unselfish love for the cause of Christian Science expressed in a willingness to subordinate every personal pleasure to the vital duties of the movement which the members of this board have been chosen to direct."

The Master—Now, will you excuse me a moment, Mr. Dickey?

The Witness—Yes, sir.

The Master—We seem likely to be getting the whole letter into the record over again.

Mr. Streeter—I do not want it; I want him to point out anything—

The Master—I will ask Mr. Dickey to recall that he is only asked to point out charges in the letter which he regards as unsound—charges. A. Well, the sentence I have just read contains the intimation that the members of the Board of Directors had not expressed a willingness to subordinate every personal pleasure to the vital issues of the movement.

The Master—Do you regard that as a charge, General Streeter?

Mr. Streeter—No, No, and nobody else would.

The Master—Do you think that what you are getting on this method of inquiry is going to justify the time spent on it?

Mr. Streeter—I am afraid not.

Q. If there is any charge in that letter against his co-directors, or anything in that letter that is not sound in your judgment, you just simply point it out in the briefest possible way. A. Yes.

Q. Where it may be. A. He says:

"Why should we expect that the Mother Church attendance, for instance, should come out of its years of stagnation and increase unless we produce the occasion for it?"

I dispute the correctness of that statement. He says:

"Why should we expect the real estate fund of The Mother Church to grow and meet our needs when there is the opposite of love, compassion, and unity expressed on this board?"

Have you any objection to that? A. None whatever.

Q. The next item:

"Men and women in every walk of human life need to have given them a hint of the spiritual side of their daily responsibilities."

Q. Yes. A. I did not consider that Mr. Dittmore was justified.

Q. No. You have answered that, now, is there any other charge there?

Q. Well, I will read on and see:

"We have been agreeing with animal magnetism to move when it is willing."

We had done nothing of the kind; that was another charge that was unfounded.

Q. Yes. A. (reading):

"The various forms of the hidden hand of telepathy playing upon the weaknesses of those who are not seeing the fox in ambush necessarily hide also the hand of God, which is always ready to save when consciousness is ready to accept the guidance of Principle."

I dispute Mr. Dittmore's correctness in attributing that form of weakness to the other members of the board.

Mr. Streeter—Your Honor, I find that, Your Honor is right about it;

I cannot get an answer to this question without having that letter read.

Mr. Bates—I submit, Your Honor, he is getting an answer to his question, exactly, and as concisely as it could be stated.

Mr. Streeter—Well, I am content if Your Honor is content. I should like to have him point out, as he is starting to, what there is in this letter that is not a sound statement on the part of Mr. Dittmore, or is it an exaggerated charge, if we can do it without taking so much time on it.

A. (Continued.) Well, now, listen to this:

"Lovingly, but firmly, this board must sooner or later eliminate the belief that the Publishing Society is a separate institution. This board must also be able to judge righteous and impartial judgment on matters presented to it, regardless of the relationship to us of those essential to our inquiry. Arrogance, autocracy, Pharisaism, unmercifulness, and incompetence which cannot be healed must be ruled out, or those expressing these qualities must go."

Q. What's the trouble with that? A. That would depend upon just what was meant there by "a definite plan."

Q. Well, do you approve of that as it is stated: "The editors should have a definite plan in the arrangement of their material"? A. I do not know what he means by that.

Q. Then you can't answer that question? A. Not until I get a little further light.

Q. Well, we will leave that question. You can't answer it. The next item:

"The testimonials are the personal experiences; the articles should not be."

Do you approve of that in this report? A. To a certain extent, yes. I think that is a good suggestion.

Q. The next item:

"The periodicals should show the world that Mrs. Eddy's revelation must grow and expand in human consciousness until it fills the whole earth."

Do you approve or disapprove of that? A. I think we ought to approach a subject like that cautiously.

Q. Do you approve or disapprove of that item in this report? A. Have I got to approve or disapprove?

Q. I ask you, yes. A. Well, yes and no, General.

Q. The next item:

"Christian Scientists need to know what Christian Science really is—its lineage and destiny—and the individual Christian Scientist's responsibility."

Is that item of the report sound or not? A. I do not think that is sound for publication in our periodicals—a question of class teaching that belongs to the teachers in the field and not to the editors.

Q. Take the next one:

"The responsible heads of our periodicals should confer with, and develop the natural abilities of all writers of promise."

Do you approve or disapprove of that item? A. I submit that that is an impossibility.

Q. Well, take the next:

"New contributors should be found, especially among progressive students who are active and successful practitioners and teachers."

Do you approve or disapprove of that? A. If the right methods were employed I would approve of it.

Q. Do you approve of that item of the report? Is it sound or unsound?

A. I could not state unless you allowed me to qualify it.

Q. No; if you can't state, of course I will pass it. The next item:

"The exchanges in the Sentinel are not always honest inasmuch as the article as a whole, if published, would usually contradict the sentiment of the detached sentence or paragraph quoted."

Is that sound or not? A. I could not agree with that, General.

Mr. Streeter—Printed page 400.

The Witness—It is not 400 in this book.

Mr. Streeter—The number of the exhibit is 553. (Document is handed to the witness.) The letter is May 23, 1918, or the report.

A. Now, in the first place, Mr. Dittmore was not appointed a committee on ways and means, he was asked to embody his ideas of how to correct the abuses which he claimed were in the publishing house into concrete form; asked if he would put his suggestions down.

Q. Yes. A. The members of the board had been listening for a long time to Mr. Dittmore's complaints, and I made that request myself, that Mr. Dittmore just put his—

Q. Now, did he make a report in this letter of May 23? A. He made this which he says is a report of a committee on ways and means. Now, he was not appointed a committee on ways and means; he was just asked to embody his views in a written statement.

Q. Well, Mr. Dickey, can you read? A. Yes.

Q. If you can you will note that this is not a report of a committee on ways and means but is a report on ways and means, which you say he had asked him to report on. You are mistaken. Now, I want to call your attention to that report. A. Yes, sir.

Q. The third paragraph from the last, on the right-hand column. A. Well, I have it in letter form

The Master—Your preference would be to stop here?

Mr. Whipple—I am subject to Your Honor's direction. I had just as lief take up the cross-examination that we had planned. It will not be very long, but it will bring out a few points that we desire to elicit. We are not involved, of course, in this controversy with Mr. Dittmore, and the most that Mr. Dickey has testified to seems to concern that controversy rather than the narrower issue that is involved with the Master.

The Master—Your preference still is to stop, Governor Bates?

Mr. Bates—I should prefer to, Your Honor.

The Master—Then, if that is your preference, I think that we ought to do so.

Mr. Whipple—I shall not press it. I will wait until the other cross-examination is finished. I understand that you cannot conveniently start with another witness, can you?

Mr. Bates—Not conveniently today.

Mr. Whipple—I understood you to say that you were not prepared with another witness.

The Master—I so understand it. And perhaps, now that counsel are all here, I may ask a question at this stage. A point was suggested yesterday as having been at some time or other more or less in controversy. It was this: Whether or not there is anything in the Manual requiring the trustees under the trust deed to be members of The Mother Church?

Mr. Bates—There is none.

Mr. Whipple—I understand that there is nothing. I understand that the requirements as to the trusteeship, or the character or characteristics of the trustees, are provided for in the Manual.

The Master—I had been looking into that a little myself, and I wondered if there was any controversy about it.

Mr. Krauthoff—The Deed of Trust requires the trustees to be loyal and consistent believers and advocates in the principles of the religion of Christian Science as taught by Mary Baker Eddy.

The Master—Quite so. Does that imply that they must be members of The Mother Church?

Mr. Krauthoff—It is our contention that that contemplates the whole situation in which the deed was executed contemplated that the trustees would be members of The Mother Church.

The Master—It rests upon the requirement which you have just referred me to, does it, your contention?

Mr. Krauthoff—So far as the Deed of Trust is concerned, yes.

Mr. Whipple—May I ask whether it is—

The Master—Will you give me that again, so that I can mark it?

Mr. Straw—It is paragraph 9 of the Deed of Trust.

Mr. Krauthoff—I am speaking now of the Deed of Trust, if Your Honor please.

The Master—No, I am speaking of the Manual. You referred me, I think, to something in the Manual.

Mr. Krauthoff—I was speaking of the Deed of Trust.

The Master—I beg your pardon.

Mr. Krauthoff—in the Manual, if Your Honor please, on page 65, Sec. 3 of Art. XXII reads as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the officers of this Church, of the editors of The Christian Science Journal, Sentinel and Der Herald, of the members of the Committees on Publication, of the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and of the Board of Education promptly to comply with any written order, signed by Mary Baker Eddy, which applies to their official functions. Disobedience to this by-law shall be the sufficient cause for the removal of the offending member from office."

The Master—What is there in that that requires trustees to be members of The Mother Church?

Mr. Krauthoff—It is assumed in that that they are members. There isn't any specific provision in the Manual that any of the officers of the Church is required to be a member of the Church. We assume, in our presentation of it, that no one can be connected with a church as an officer of it who is not a member of it; that no one can be a loyal and consistent believer and advocate of the principles of Christian Science—that is under the Deed of Trust, again. But, under the Manual, we have assumed that anybody connected with the Church was to be a member of the Church. There is nothing in the Manual which requires the readers, or the President of the Church, or the clerk, or the treasurer, or any of the officers of the Church to be members of it.

The Master—Aren't you mistaken about the readers?

Mr. Krauthoff—I may be.

The Master—I thought there was an express provision requiring the readers.

Mr. Krauthoff—The readers of branch churches are required to be members of The Mother Church. I will see what the other is. Yes; they must be members of The Mother Church—the readers.

The Master—There is an express provision there, isn't there?

Mr. Krauthoff—As to readers; but as to the directors and the president and the clerk and treasurer, and some other officers who do not now come to mind, there is no express requirement that they shall be members of The Mother Church. It comes by construction rather than by specific provision.

The Master—Well, that is a point, then, on which you differ. It is agreed that there is no express provision. You differ on the construction of the Manual on that point.

Mr. Krauthoff—And of the circumstances. Now, there is another thing to which we desire to call attention.

Mr. Whipple—Before you leave that subject will you let me ask if you really mean to say that people cannot be loyal Christian Scientists who are not members of The Mother Church, that the members of the branch churches throughout the world are not loyal and conscientious Christian Scientists, or may not be?

Mr. Krauthoff—I made no such statement, if Your Honor please.

Mr. Whipple—Well, I would like to have that. Do you admit that they may be?

Mr. Krauthoff—I said within the meaning of this Deed of Trust.

Mr. Whipple—No; within the meaning of plain, common-sense English—loyal and consistent Christian Scientists.

Mr. Krauthoff—There are members of branch churches who are loyal and consistent believers and advocates of the principles of Christian Science as taught by Mary Baker Eddy who are not members of The Mother Church.

Mr. Whipple—Well, why don't you say it just exactly in those terms—loyal Christian Scientists?

Mr. Krauthoff—I am using the language of the Deed of Trust, if you please.

Mr. Whipple—All right. Then you admit they may be what is described in the Deed of Trust and still not be members of The Mother Church?

Mr. Krauthoff—I said they may come with the language of the Deed of Trust—

Mr. Whipple—Yes; that is right.

Mr. Krauthoff—but as applied to the office of trustees under this deed, every trustee who has ever acted was a member of The Mother Church. The plaintiffs in this case are members of The Mother Church; they have not resigned as members of The Mother Church; and we say that, taking the circumstances of the Deed of Trust, and the Deed of Trust and the Manual in its entirety, that no one can be a trustee under that deed who is not a member of The Mother Church.

Mr. Whipple—Well, of course we absolutely disagree with that so-called construction. I guess you are getting into the metaphysical interpretation there, because it is entirely beyond common sense—if that is what it means—the metaphysical.

The Master—Paragraph 9 of the Deed of Trust was what you referred me to, as I understand it?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor.

The Master—Loyal, faithful, and consistent believers and advocates."

Mr. Whipple—"And advocates."

The Master—Now, your contention is that, taking the circumstances of the Deed of Trust into account, that must be construed to mean that the trustees shall be members of The Mother Church?

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes.

The Master—That the other side deny.

Mr. Krauthoff—They deny.

Mr. Whipple—What we say is, and we offered evidence tending to show that all of the trustees were members of The Mother Church, so as to put beyond cavil and controversy the fact that they were "loyal, faithful, and consistent believers and advocates," because that fixes the stamp upon them. But what we claim is that there are thousands and hundreds of thousands just as loyal, just as faithful, and just as consistent, who are not members of The Mother Church; and I should like, if the directors authorize a declaration to the contrary—I should like to have it done; the field would be interested to know it.

The Master—Well, I am much obliged to you gentlemen for stating to my respective views regarding that matter, and shall we stop here until 10 o'clock tomorrow?

[Adjourned to 10 a.m., Thursday, July 24, 1919.]

KOREAN WOMEN MAKE AN APPEAL

In Message to President Wilson They Ask His Aid for Rectification of "Colossal Wrong"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California.—The Korean Women's Society of America, headquarters of which are in this city, have sent the following communication to President Wilson:

"We desire to extend to you a hearty welcome home, together with an emphatic endorsement of your splendid achievement in Europe toward the advancement of human life and an acceptance by the world of those magnificent principles bulwarking Christianity and supporting the democracy of our country."

"In this moment of returning peace may it not be opportune to direct your consideration toward the grievous state of affairs in Korea under the ruthless aggression of the government of Japan. As you are aware the citizens of Korea are in revolt from the harsh treatment of the Japanese forces of occupation in the form of the greatest 'passive resistance movement' that has been seen on this earth."

"The Koreans are using no arms nor indulging in any overt acts whatsoever. The overwhelming power of Korea's moral appeal to right and justice is this oppressed country's keenest weapon. The acts of reprisal on the part of Japan's soldiery call to heaven. The debasement and torture of Korean girls, the studied but barely perpetrated upon Korean Christians, and the utterly inhuman treatment by the Japanese is slowly but surely awakening the world of Christ to the horror of it all."

"May we beseech you in this moment of your triumphant acclaim to harken to the cry of the Korean oppressed, and to help in whatsoever way you can the rectification of the most colossal wrong the broad world knows today."

CALIFORNIA CANNERS ACTIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN BERNARDINO, California—No less than 11,500 men, women and children are at this time being employed in the canneries of this interior district of southern California.

In Riverside County figures compiled show that at least 5000 are employed, while in San Bernardino probably 4000 are working, more than half of these being in the Ontario-Upland district. The east end of Los Angeles County in Pomona and vicinity has at least 2500 more.

"It is too late to keep the western

LIQUOR MENACES FUTURE OF JAPAN

Anti-Saloon League Official Says Brewers' Hold There Is Equal to Their Power in the United States in the Past

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—

Some remarkable observations re-

garding the propaganda that the liquor interests are now carrying on in

Japan and the methods that they are

using to trench themselves in the

national life of the Japanese Empire,

are made by Dr. D. M. Gandler, super-

intendent of the California Anti-Saloon

League, who is now in the Orient in

interest of the world dry movement,

in a recent communication to the

leagues.

The problem is not to prevent the

brewery and other liquor interests from

getting a foothold in Japan. They

already have a foothold, and with the

native drink, sake, are rapidly de-

buching the Japanese people.

Liquor traffic and drink customs from

getting a foothold in Japan. They

already have a foothold, and with the

native drink, sake, are rapidly de-

buching the Japanese people.

Liquor Interests Strong

"It is my judgment that the liquor

traffic is today as strongly entrenched

financially, socially, and politically in

Japan as it was in the United States

25 years ago.

"The problem, therefore, is not how

to keep it out, but how to get it out.

"For this a campaign of education

among the 'upper classes' is a first

necessity. They must learn the facts

so that they will see what a national

menace the drink traffic is. There is

a body of progressive leaders in Japan

who are ambitious for their country.

They are determined that Japan shall

take and keep a place among the

great nations of the world. They are

eager to enlarge the stature and in-

crease the military and industrial

efficiency of their people. If they are

convinced that the drink habit is injuring public health and reducing the

efficiency of the Japanese as a people,

the drink traffic will quickly go from

Japan.

England's Example

"The big stumbling block at present

is England. The Japanese have a

great respect for Britain's naval and

industrial efficiency. They know also

that English workmen drink freely.

What they do not realize is that Brit-

ain has succeeded in spite of drink,

because all of her important competi-

tors were under the same handicaps.

"The facts learned by scientific in-

vestigation and practical experience

in many parts of the world, which

show so clearly that steady drinking

robs children of their right to be well

born and of proper nourishment and

wholesome environment in their early

years, increases disease, multiplies ac-

cidents, shortens life, decreases effi-

ciency and works unmeasured waste

THE ECONOMICS OF "BOLSHEVIA"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—"The Soviet Government"—so Nicholai Lenin declared in a speech on May 3—"has only one fundamental economic difficulty: it cannot get food." The peasants, that meant, refuse to sell their surplus rye and wheat for paper rubles, with which, in view of the lack of manufactured goods, they can buy nothing. In order to overcome this difficulty, the Bolshevik central executive, on Oct. 31 last, passed a law for "taxation in kind," which called on the *moujik* to pay his taxes in rye, wheat, butter and meat. This plan failed, because, as the same Lenin declared, there "was no machinery of compulsion"; in other words, there were no tax collectors and no organization for transporting and storing the 8,000,000 pounds of grain which Mr. Krestinsky, Finance Commissary, estimated as one yield of the tax.

As the peasants, having no incentive to plow and sow, ceased to produce any surplus at all, an enormous area of land fell derelict. The official Bolshevik newspapers say that of the land seized after the November, 1917, Bolshevik revolution from private proprietors, no less than 8,100,000 acres will not be tilled this year, and there are 4,500,000 acres more of derelict land owned by the peasants as individual proprietors or by the peasant communes collectively. Such is the position today of the peasant Russia, which in theory suffers from chronic insufficiency of land. The peasant rebels of Kaluga Province in October last put in the forefront of their program, "Grow crops only for your own use." The result is the universal hunger in the cities which Lenin described as "the only one fundamental difficulty" of the soviets.

Government to Till Land

The government of people's commissaries has now announced a bold stroke. It will till the derelict land itself and directly, thus partly nationalizing agriculture as it has already nationalized industry. The new law, passed as is usual, unanimously by the central executive, is headed, "For the increase of the acreage under seed"; and it enjoins the State to cultivate all land which in the spring of 1919 would not have been plowed by its present owners. A complete bureaucratic organization is provided, which closely resembles the existing organization of industrial nationalization. The land units will be directed by "colleges," each with a "chancellery" of officials, who will do the preparatory work, determining how much land in a given locality is derelict, and how much of it, judging by the available stock of seed and farm machines, can be cultivated this year. After that each district soviet will be applied to for the necessary labor; and the district soviet will recruit—that is, conscript—labor; and in particular will compel all unoccupied "bourgeois" to plow, sow, and reap. The State will take all the crops for the support of its officials and Red Guards; and bolshevism, it is proclaimed, will henceforth be independent of the sulking peasants, and will in fact profit from their sulking; for the less land they cultivate, the larger will be the acreage which will fall to the nationalizing State.

Grandiose Scheme

This is by far the most grandiose nationalization scheme yet projected by bolshevism. Its defect is that it is adopted as a *pis aller*; that is, only after other nationalization experiments have failed; and therefore without much faith. The Bolshevik newspapers, Pravda and Krasnaya Gazeta, both criticize the scheme, and plainly imply that it will fail. The Pravda's argument is as follows: If nationalization of industry, which on April 1 embraced 1342 large undertakings, had proved a success, nationalization of farming would not have been necessary. The nationalized industries would be producing sufficient and reasonably cheap manufactured goods; and for these the peasant farmer would willingly sell his grain, and eagerly increase his output of foodstuffs generally. This would have been the obvious course. But the Soviet organization unluckily failed to make a success of industrial nationalization; therefore it gets no food; and to remedy this it now aims at producing food itself. But can one believe that our bureaucrats, who have failed to manage our industry, will succeed in the far more alien task of managing our agriculture?"

This is a typical comment. Some Soviet newspapers laugh openly at the "colleges" and "chancelleries" as the climax of bureaucracy; and the Menshevik Vseglad Vpisl declares that the soviets should instead have concluded agreements with the farmers binding them to till all their land and offering them something concrete in exchange. This was not done, says Vseglad Vpisl, because bolshevism boycotts the successful small farmer, who is regarded as a "little bourgeois," and as a worse foe than the capitalist. In particular this is the view of Lenin, who never ceases denouncing the peasant of medium prosperity as a usurer, or as Russians say, "a *fist*," and who exalts the landless farm hands and the more idle and improvident of the peasant proprietors as genuine proletarians.

Bolshevik Finance

The preamble to the Bolshevik budget estimates for July-December, 1918, published under a soviet decree abolishing the former annual budgets, contains an expenditure entry of 7,000,000,000 rubles as value of food-products to be received from the peasants as a result of the tax in kind mentioned above. The Finance Commissary did not venture to enter this 7,000,000,000 rubles in the budget itself; but he was so confident of getting the foodstuffs that he declared that 7,000,000,000 rubles of the admitted half

yearly budget deficit of 14,000,000,000 rubles might be thereby considered covered. This incident and its sequel cast a queer light on soviet finance. A report issued in February stated that no preparations whatever had been made to collect the 7,000,000,000 rubles worth of foodstuffs; and now a further statement by the Bolshevik Commissary, Mr. Martynov, boldly says that "the tax in kind which was to feed the Red Army and officialdom proves to be com-

PASSERS-BY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
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As a youngster I used to dote upon the Camera Obscura—you know—that seaside attraction where one enters a darkened room and gazes at a ground glass upon which passers-by are reflected. What fun it was to study at leisure, without being seen, the multi-

white-haired lady inquires tenderly whether he "hadn't an overcoat for such a damp day as this." It's great to see what a lot of people there are trying to be nice.

Events move quickly as the Negro boy "fades out." There comes into focus a big business man—well known along Broadway as the owner of many stores and many imaginary ailments. Forbidding of men and a stranger to laughter, his one joy in life is to boast of the many times he has been given

brooch, and again her waist—any excuse to come back to that mirror at Slovakia, Rumania, Jugoslavia, and Armenia, this relief has been decided upon.

It is not intended in any way to supplant other relief organizations operating in those countries, but to assist and cooperate with them, and to cooperate with the eastern European governments and the national and local relief societies organized for the special purpose of child relief. The organization will continue to maintain American representatives in the countries concerned.

The work has been made possible by a \$7,000,500 appropriation from the American Relief Administration, with additional appropriations of \$4,800,000 from the European governments concerned. Gifts of about \$300,000 from societies of the nationalities and individuals in America have been received. The number of children being cared for is 2,700,000.

"Where are the big names of yesterday?" he asks. "I've seen many of them come and go. Every now and again some new name and face flashes in the big lights, and among the mad-dening crowd only to fade away. Where do they all go to? What has become of So-and-so? You remember what a big splash he made—and, by the way, where is the little lady that set Broadway on fire in—eh! what year was it? And the fellow who wrote—what was the name of the play? I never could make out why he didn't follow it up. The old street is an avenue of blasted hopes, isn't it?—well (with a yawn), the rain has stopped. I must go and dig up some dope about celebrated people on Broadway for my column."

OLD CHURCH TO BE USED FOR WIGGIN PLAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—The Dorcas society of the 150-year-old meeting-house at Buxton Lower Corner, voted recently to repeat for the fourth successive summer, Kate Douglas Wiggin's church play, "The Old Peabody Pew." Numerous requests from summer sojourners at the resorts in this vicinity have prompted this action and the dates set for the two presentations are Friday evening, Aug. 8, and the next afternoon. The latter performance will be followed by a reception held at the century-old house opposite the church common that was originally a tavern and, like the church figures in the history of Justin Peabody's lasting love for Nancy Wentworth.

The old church where the performance will be given is the one in which Kate Douglas Wiggin has played the cabinet organ, led the choir, taught a class in Sunday school and been a leading contributor, during her vacations at her summer home at Quillcote, on the Saco River at Salmon Falls.

It was in this meetinghouse she received the inspiration for the story

"in the Baltic states, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Jugoslavia, and Armenia, this relief has been decided upon. It is not intended in any way to supplant other relief organizations operating in those countries, but to assist and cooperate with them, and to cooperate with the eastern European governments and the national and local relief societies organized for the special purpose of child relief. The organization will continue to maintain American representatives in the countries concerned.

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"Few people realize what the making of a better oat required in way of men and time. An idea of what Maine's now most famous oat required in its making may be gained by reading the story of its origin.

"Back in 1909 when the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station began its oat testing and breeding at Highmoor Farm there were grown in test plots some 18 commercial varieties. In 1910 there were selected from these varieties 460 heads of oats from individual plants. The seed from each of these plants was tagged, numbered, and stored away separately. Books with a cross reference system even more intricate than the bookkeeping system of a big commercial house, had to be made to record accurately how each selection was made and from whence it came so that if it should be desirable any selection could be repeated. When planting time came the seed from each single head of these 460 selections was planted in a single row; each row was headed by a stake with a distinguishing number. This number given to the row the first year the plant is grown in a row test follows the strain as long as it is grown.

"All of the bulk relief initiated immediately after the armistice has now been provided for," said Edgar Rickard, joint director of the administration, "and it can be definitely stated that every country in Europe is supplied with sufficient food to last until this year's harvest comes in. But, as in the case of Belgium, special treatment is required for the children."

AWARD DEFENDED BY HARVARD PRESIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—Objections to the ratification of the League of Nations covenant as contained in the treaty of peace now before the United States Senate, were characterized as without real substance or foundation in fact, in an address delivered here Tuesday night by A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University.

Mr. Lowell took up one by one the main points raised by the opponents of the league as at present provided, and gave his reasons for branding them as merely a cloud of dust raised to conceal some other motive.

He defended the Shantung clause of the treaty as an attempt to save Japan's face, declaring that the treaty gave Japan absolutely no territorial rights in Shantung or even in Kiaochow which the league under the provisions of Article X was bound to guarantee. Germany possessed no permanent sovereign rights in Shantung or in Kiaochow, he declared, but held the latter only under a 99-year lease, and held only certain railroad and mining concessions and similar rights in Shantung, without any assumption, even temporarily, of political sovereignty. Furthermore, he added, Japan, both through a specific agreement with China and by a public declaration, has promised to restore this territory to China in return for certain commercial privileges, and the United States, in ratifying this part of the treaty, has a right to assume that Japan will carry out this promise and to insist that she does.

CITY PLANNING PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUBURN, Maine—This city is to try the city planning method. Last fall it contracted with a park building association of Chicago, to draft a plan for the city, and it will be ready in October. It will be accompanied by a comprehensive report of its construction and suggestions relative to its execution. The cost of the plan is \$36,000, and it provides for the greatest possible development in the next 50 years. It is being adopted by this city in preference to haphazard methods followed by many cities.

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at \$3.85

This is one of the many remarkable values of the Semi-Annual Queen Quality Shoe Sale

Mail Orders Given Prompt and Careful Attention

Court Square Store

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IMPORTANT SAVINGS

are yours if you shop in our

SELF-SERVE CASH AND CARRY GROCERY SECTION

WE OPERATE THIS UNIQUE grocery with small overhead, such as clerk hire, etc., and pass the saving along to our patrons.

BASEMENT

COURT SQUARE STORE

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Forbes & Wallace

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

MAKE THE
Third National Bank
YOUR BANK

383-387 Main St. "By the Clock"
Springfield, Mass.

Down Go the Prices

On Men's Low Shoes

\$8.50 Low Shoes.....\$6.98

\$6.00 Low Shoes.....\$4.98

\$8.00 Low Shoes.....\$5.98

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the breezes and makes ideal summery frocks

that are as charming as they are cool.

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SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

"Old Company Lehigh Our Specialty"

Tel. 180 or 5652

HISTORY OF NOTED MAINE OAT IS TOLD

Product Known as Maine 340

Was the Result of Nine Years of Careful Study and Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—Charles D. Woods, director of the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, discussing the development of a new oat, the time and work involved in making it,



The human pageant of Broadway

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

He is owner of many stores

side, to view my passers-by at leisure.

The other day I was driven for shelter into my darkened lobby by a heavy shower of rain, and the time passed all too quickly as I pleasantly occupied myself studying the human

pageant in the buying value of the ruble.

"With the exception of the Red Army," it says, "which was enormously increased and improved, and on which in half a year expenditure rose from 600,000,000 to over 7,000,000,000, the State received no more services and commodities for the 49,000,000,000 rubles in the first half of 1919. This citation gives a notion of the Russian rise in prices. Of these prices travelers' tales seem incredible; but when I was in Russia after the revolution prices were doubling every three months; and this rate easily accounts for the prices now prevailing. The official *Ekonomiceskaya Zhizn* gives the following figures for the large city of Kharkof for the 15th of April:

FOOD

	Rubles

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

BASEBALL "KING" IN ARMY CAMPS

Two Million Men Over Two Continents Played This Popular Game Last Year While Wearing Khaki Uniforms

WASHINGTON. District of Columbia—"Baseball is coming back into its own. The national game is facing its golden age" is the statement of the baseball writers as they have watched the universal resumption of league baseball in the United States. "Send us baseball material" is an insistent appeal of athletic directors in the army camps to the athletic division Commission on Training Camp Activities. "Two thousand five hundred teams have commenced play for the championship of the American expeditionary force," is the word from overseas. "Baseball is now being played between the University of Paris and the University of Lyons." In every avenue of play the great national game is appealing to its followers again this year, after a season in which it was popular in the army camps only.

Without question, baseball was and is the king of sports in the army camps. Last year 2,000,000 men over two continents played the great national game while wearing the khaki. This year 22,500 men are playing as the official representatives of some unit of the expeditionary forces in the championships of different camps and bases, the winning teams to meet later in Paris. Hundreds of baseball teams in addition to these are playing around the different camps. In the camps of the United States baseball is being played at every opportunity. Travis, from its southern advantage reported 124 games of baseball in one week, and in most of the camps, from two to 20 games are played weekly by officially constituted league teams. On an average two and three "wildcat" games are played for every league game contested. More men are at present playing ball in the army than have played in the organized leagues in the last five years.

Even good friends of baseball, however, are inclined to doubt if the term of "golden age of baseball" can be applied to the future. It is their opinion that the zenith of the game was reached last year, and that it will be many years before the total of players again reaches that of 1918. It seems certain that league baseball will flourish. This is due in some measure to the smaller economic pressure for workers and the number of new lovers of the game developed in the camps. Baseball had its first introduction to the country at large from the men who returned from the ranks in the sixties, and this war seems to be destined to add a new phase to not only baseball, but all athletics.

Even this year, with the reduced number of men in the different camps, more baseball games will be played in the camps than in all the leagues under the old national agreement. The numbers will not compare with the figures of a year ago. In the records of the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities, Camp Devens led in 1918 with a league in which 404 teams took part. Another league was in operation in the same camp at the same time with 162 teams. Some of the same men played in both leagues. Camp Beauregard had 141 teams, Kearny 192, Sheridan 104, and Lewis 193. Few of the national guard and national army camps, 32 in all, had less than 90 teams. Something of the volume of play can be deducted from the fact that one camp—Dodge—used up 1322 baseballs in the regular league season. Dodge was situated on smooth, alluvial soil, where a ball would last for some time. In the line of playing fields, Kearny had 43, Travis 40, and Lewis 36. At one time at Camp Lewis all these fields were in use in regular league games, and with the aid of glasses it was possible to see 35 baseball games in action at the same time.

Financial returns were the last thing in the baseball of the camp. Some of the equipment came from the Commission on Training Camp Activities. Other parts of the equipment were supplied from post exchange funds. Some of the equipment was donated by friends and organizations, and some of the equipment was loaned by the welfare organizations working within the camp. Some few of the teams made money for the camp they represented. In one case, that of the three hundred and fourth mechanical repair shop at Camp Travis, \$12,000 was earned by the team before it was ordered overseas. Most of the men played for the love of the game, however.

BURTON TO SAIL SHAMROCK

NEW YORK. New York—W. P. Burton, vice-president of the Yacht Racing Association and one of the best amateur helmsmen in Great Britain, will have full control of the arrangements to be made for Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock IV, as challenger for the America's cup race, it has been announced in England. Burton, who has raced his own boats very successfully against the best professional skippers, will sail the challenger in the cup races.

FRANK SCHULTE RESIGNS

BINGHAMPTON. New York—Frank Schulte has resigned as manager of the Binghampton club of the International League.

TRI-STATE LAWN TENNIS STARTS

F. B. Alexander and S. H. Voshell Win Their Match in Cleveland Doubles Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western News Office

CLEVELAND. Ohio—Play started Wednesday in the Tri-State sectional doubles lawn tennis tournament of 1919 on the courts of the University Club, this city, with a field of strong teams contending for the right to compete in the United States national doubles tournament on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, Newton, Massachusetts, next month.

One of the teams which is being closely watched is made up of F. B. Alexander of New York City and S. H. Voshell of Brooklyn, New York. Alexander was a former national doubles champion, with H. H. Hackett as a partner, while Voshell is a former indoor champion. In the first round they met J. Rice and Eddy Henzer of Cleveland and had no difficulty defeating their junior opponents, 6—0, 6—2.

Another strong team is made up of A. B. Gravem, of Berkeley, California, and captain of the University of California tennis team, and R. G. Kinsey of San Francisco, one of the United States mixed doubles clay-court champions. They met F. E. Watkins and W. A. Budgeman of Cleveland, winning easily, 6—0, 6—0, 6—1.

Charles Caran and Charles Benton, a Cleveland team, had a rather easy time disposing of S. W. Cabel and B. F. Thorward, another Cleveland team, in straight sets, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2.

Lucien Williams and James Webber, two clever young Chicago players, had a very interesting match with Harold Bartel and Vinton Vemon of Cleveland. Webber's smashes and Bartel's clever serving featured this match, which furnished some of the prettiest tennis that has been seen in Cleveland in some days. The Chicago pair won the first set at 6—4, only to have the Clevelanders even the match by taking the second by a similar score. The third set went to the Chicago players at 6—3.

NO MATCHES IN TENNIS TOURNEY

Longwood Singles and New England Sectional Doubles Postponed—Defaults Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEWTON, Massachusetts—No matches were played in either the Longwood tennis singles or the New England sectional doubles on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club at Chestnut Hill yesterday on account of the rain. If conditions are favorable today, the players will start at 11 o'clock and be kept busy until late in the afternoon with contests in both the singles and doubles.

A number of defaults were registered Wednesday morning and more are expected today, as A. B. Gravem and R. G. Kinsey, the two California players are reported as being in Cleveland, Ohio, so that when play is resumed again their matches will be closed.

It is not expected that the challenge match will be played until Monday or Tuesday of next week, as W. M. Johnston, the present holder, is in the west taking part in a sectional doubles tournament and will be given time to get to Chestnut Hill in order to defend his title against the winner of the tournament. The results of matches defaulted follow:

LONGWOOD SINGLES—Second Round
Norman Johnson, New York, defeated F. P. Johnson, Philadelphia, by default.
R. B. Bidwell, Longwood, defeated L. E. Mahan, New York, by default.
T. R. Pell, New York, defeated H. S. Crosby, Longwood, by default.
D. S. Niles, Longwood, defeated W. E. Davis, San Francisco, by default.

Third Round
H. C. Johnson, Longwood, defeated H. S. Guild, Brooklyn, 6—0, by default.
J. W. Foster, Longwood, defeated Norman Johnson, New York, by default.

SECTIONAL DOUBLES—Second Round
Craie Biddle, Philadelphia and C. S. Garland Jr., Pittsburgh, defeated F. E. Darrow and W. E. Mahan, New York, by default.

J. M. BARNES EQUALS MAYFIELD C. C. RECORD

CLEVELAND, Ohio—J. M. Barnes of St. Louis, defending his title in the western open golf championship at the Mayfield Country Club Wednesday, scored 69 for the 18 holes, breaking par by one stroke and, equaling the record. He led the field by two strokes among the foremost players.

With a birdie 4 on the 450-yard third and a 3 on the 335-yard fifth, he reeled off the first nine holes in 35, one under par. He started home equally well, but pulled an iron shot to a trap on the 330-yard twelfth for a 4. He made up for this on the 200-yard thirteenth by holing a 4-foot putt for a 2 with pars on the remaining five holes. He came home in 34.

W. C. Hagen, United States national open champion, took 36 for the first half. He missed a short putt on the eighteenth, but ended with 71. Louis Tellier of Boston took 77.

Paul Musser, the new Boston Red Sox pitcher recently secured from the Des Moines Club, pitched his first game for the world champions Tuesday against the Detroit Tigers, and while his team was defeated he held the opposing batsmen to seven hits, two of which were made by Cobb and two by Veach. This was a fine showing.

ONE CONTEST IN THE AMERICAN

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Club—	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago.....	53	29	.646
Cleveland.....	48	34	.585
New York.....	45	34	.559
Detroit.....	45	36	.555
St. Louis.....	43	37	.537
Boston.....	45	40	.420
Washington.....	35	48	.421
Philadelphia.....	19	59	.243

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Games Today	St. Louis at Chicago	Detroit at Cleveland	Philadelphia at Washington	New York at Boston
WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS	WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS	WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS	WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS	WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Club—	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York.....	49	23	.850
Cincinnati.....	49	27	.644
Chicago.....	44	35	.556
Pittsburgh.....	40	37	.510
Brooklyn.....	38	38	.500
Boston.....	28	45	.383
St. Louis.....	29	48	.375
Philadelphia.....	24	48	.333

GAMES TODAY

Games Today	St. Louis at Chicago	Detroit at Cleveland	Philadelphia at Washington	New York at Boston
WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS	WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS	WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS	WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS	WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Club—	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago.....	3	12	1
Boston.....	0	2	0
Brooklyn.....	0	1	0
Pittsburgh.....	0	1	0
New York.....	0	1	0
St. Louis.....	0	1	0
Philadelphia.....	0	1	0

GAMES TODAY

Club—	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago.....	0	1	0
Boston.....	0	1	0
Brooklyn.....	0	1	0
Pittsburgh.....	0	1	0
New York.....	0	1	0
St. Louis.....	0	1	0
Philadelphia.....	0	1	0

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Club—	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago.....	0	1	0
Boston.....	0	1	0
Brooklyn.....	0	1	0
Pittsburgh.....	0	1	0
New York.....	0	1	0
St. Louis.....	0	1	0
Philadelphia.....	0	1	0

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New York.....	0	1	0
St. Louis.....	0	1	0
Philadelphia.....	0	1	0

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Club—	Won	Lost	P.C.
</tbl

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

SOUTH AMERICAN WOOL A FEATURE

German and French Buying in the South American Market Plays a Prominent Part in Maintaining the Present Strength

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Wool markets all over the world continue strong and at the moment there does not seem much possibility of a let-up, as the demand is equally heavy.

About the only change of condition that seems in evidence is the extreme strength of the South American market. Europe is buying heavily in South America and it is thought that Germany is quite a factor. Generally speaking, the prices now ranging are too high for eastern dealers to be interested, as on the average they are 3 to 5 cents above the price here. The market has advanced 6 to 7 cents quite recently on account of the German and French buying.

Dealers think it preferable to wait until the government auctions come along next November as auction wools have been the cheapest so far, and they are of opinion that the 50,000,000 pounds of South American wool that the government has and which is about equally divided between combing wools and clothing varieties, will be purchased to better advantage than if they bought under existing conditions. Another argument against buying now is that in November it is possible that some New Zealand wools will be available and those are much preferable to the South American.

The market in medium wools is likely to be affected by the rise in South America and this grade has prospect of a 10 per cent advance.

Supply of Manufacturers

Mills have been buying steadily, and the general tendency on the part of dealers has been to sell their territory wools as soon as possible. The mills, therefore, are not short of wool and some of the larger ones have most of their supplies, and as a result can afford to wait until November.

Although the present cannot be termed normal, yet there is not the shortage that sometimes seems apparent to warrant the high prices ruling. During the first six months of the year the manufacturers bought about 300,000,000 pounds, which is approximately half one year's consumption. The country's clip is 300,000,000 and the government has on hand about 150,000,000, so that, as far as consumption goes, there is a surplus of 150,000,000. Now the latter amount is no more than carried by manufacturers in normal times over and above their absolute requirements, but if in the next six or twelve months the country imports wool in anything like large quantities from Australia and elsewhere, the tension at present existing will be snapped, with the inevitable result that prices will considerably decline.

Sooner or later American buyers will be allowed at the auctions in London, where there is a big surplus of wool; in fact it is known that American buyers are already there waiting the opportunity, and this will help relieve the situation.

BOSTON STOCKS

Wednesday's Closing Prices
Adv Dec
Am Tel. 103 1/4 ...
A & Ch com. 108 ...
Am Wool com. 127 4/4 ...
Am Bosch Mag. 120 1/2 ...
Am Zinc 25b ...
Am Zinc pfd. 63 1/4 ...
Arizona Com. 15 1/4 ...
Booth Fish 23 1/2 ...
Boston Eng. 25 ...
Boston & Me. 25 ...
Butte & Sup. 20 1/2 ...
Cal & Arizona. 83 1/2 ...
Cal & Hecla. 475 14 ...
Copper Range. 57 1 ...
Davis-Daly. 10 1/4 ...
East Butte. 174 1/2 ...
East Man. 26 1/2 ...
Foothills. 13 ...
Grainy. 73 1/2 3/4 ...
Greene-Can. 47 1/2 ...
I Creek com. 53 1 ...
Isle Royale. 39 1 ...
Lake Copper. 5 1/4 ...
Mass Gas. 76 1/2 ...
May-Old Colony. 50 1/2 b ...
Milwaukee. 75 1/2 ...
Mohawk. 75 1/2 ...
N. Y. N. H. & H. 27 1/2 1/4 ...
North Butte. 19 1/2 ...
Old Dominion. 45 1 ...
Oscoda. 62 1/2 1/4 ...
Pont Creek. 20 1/2 1/4 ...
Stevens. 125 1/2 ...
United Fruit. 187 1/2 4/4 ...
United Shoe. 52 1/2 1/4 ...
U S Smelting. 70 1 ...

*New York quotation.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hertz & Co.)
NEW YORK, New York—Cotton prices here Wednesday ranged:

	Open	High	Low	Last sale	Last
July	35.65	35.70	35.50	35.50	35.50
Oct.	35.80	35.85	35.25	35.44	35.44
Dec.	36.00	36.22	35.42	35.64	35.64
Jan.	36.00	36.10	35.35	35.65	35.65
March	36.00	36.18	35.40	35.65	35.65
May	35.90	36.00	35.25	35.70	35.70

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Henry Hertz & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton prices here Wednesday ranged:

	Open	High	Low	Last
July	35.25	35.25	35.25	35.25
Oct.	35.25	35.35	34.80	34.90
Dec.	35.50	35.50	34.91	35.08

SEARS, ROEBUCK'S NEW PLANT
CHICAGO, Illinois—Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s new Philadelphia plant is planned to cost in the neighborhood of \$3,000,000 and to handle \$40,000,000 worth of business annually.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Wednesday's Market				
	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	92 1/4	92 1/4	92 1/4	92 1/4
Am Bosch	115 1/2	120 1/2	115 1/2	120
Am Can	55 1/2	60 1/2	55 1/2	60
Am Interna.	109 1/2	111 1/2	109 1/2	111 1/2
Am Car & Fdry.	120 1/2	121 1/2	119 1/2	121 1/2
Am Loco	85 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Am Spinners	86 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2
Am Woolen	125	127	125	127
Am T. & T.	102 1/2	104	102 1/2	104
Am Suga.	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
Anaconda	76 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2
Atchison	100 1/2	101	100 1/2	100 1/2
Att G & W I.	170 1/2	171 1/2	170 1/2	171 1/2
Bald & Co.	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Beth Steel B.	102	104	101 1/2	104
B R T.	31 1/2	33 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
Co M & S P.	165	165	164 1/2	164 1/2
Chandler	113 1/2	115 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2
Chester	250	250	245	245
C. R. I. P.	47 1/2	49 1/2	46 1/2	48 1/2
China	50	49 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2
Corn Products	88 1/2	91 1/2	88 1/2	91 1/2
Crucible Steel	137	141 1/2	137	141 1/2
Cuba Cane	36	36 1/2	35 1/2	36
Cuba Cane pfd	79	80 1/2	79	80 1/2
Endicott John	112 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2
Erie	100	100 1/2	99 1/2	100
Ford Motor	220	220 1/2	219 1/2	220 1/2
Globe	100 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
H. H. G.	58	57	57	58
Kan Pacific	26	26	25 1/2	25 1/2
N. Y. Central	81	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	37	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
No Pacific	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Ohio Cities Gas	58 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Pan Am Pet.	111 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	113 1/2
Pan Am Pet.	46	46 1/2	45 1/2	46
Pearl River	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Ray Cons.	26 1/2	27	26 1/2	27
Reading	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
*Royal Dutch	99	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
R. I. & Steel	96 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
Rockwell	42	42 1/2	41 1/2	42
Sparks	100	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
Total sales	1,620,000			

*Ex-dividend. +Ex-rights.

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2%	94 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/4	94 1/4
Lib 4 1/2%	94 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2
Lib 2 1/2%	93 1/2	93 5/8	93 5/8	93 5/8
Lib 1 1/2%	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Lib 2 4 1/2%	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Lib 3 1/2%	94 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Lib 3 1/2% 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Texas Co.	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2
U S Rubber	128	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
U S Steel	110 1/2	112 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2
U S Food Prods.	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
Utah Copper	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2
Wrighthouse	57	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Willis Over.	86 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2

ENGLISH COTTON TRADE SITUATION

Labor Dispute Narrows Down to a Small Issue, But Both Sides to the Controversy Appear to Be Unyielding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, England (July 5)—It is now two weeks since the cotton mills were stopped by the general strike of operatives, and at present there is no prospect of settlement. Indeed, the course of events has been such that everything now points to the dispute settling down to a long and bitter struggle.

What makes the position most remarkable is that all that now separates the parties is a matter of 1 1/2 hours per week—whether the working week shall be 48 hours or 46 1/2. To this extent has the issue been narrowed down since February. At that time the trade unions were asking for a 44-hour week and an advance in wage rates which would enable the operatives to earn as much in the shorter week as in the 55 1/2 hours which the trade now runs. Thus the reply of the employers was an offer of a 49 1/2-hour week without any increase in wages. It will thus be seen how far the parties have traveled since the dispute began, both sides making concessions.

When the strike opened a fortnight ago, the final offer of the employers was a 48-hour week and a 25 per cent advance in wages. This they declared to be the limit of concession on their part. Nevertheless, after the strike had been in progress a day the employers went a step further. The Cotton Reconstruction Board, which is the old Cotton Control Board with the new name given by virtue of its new functions, requested its chairman, Sir Herbert Dixon, to invite the parties to the dispute to meet him in conference. Sir Herbert agreed, and his invitations to the representatives of employers and employees were accepted.

The Conference of Commerce Redfield says that not until the present great needs of the world have been filled and consumption has reached normal or nearly normal amounts, can the United States and the world look for any recession from present high prices. He says it will require a long time for the world to catch up in production, and until it has caught up there will not be any question of depression.

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT

(1) A 48-hour working week, the time of starting and stopping to be mutually arranged by this joint committee.

(2) An advance of 30 per cent on the standard piece price list rates of wages.

(3) An equivalent alteration in rates of pay in the case of those workers whose wages are not governed by the standard piece price list.

(4) The altered hours and rates of pay shall come into operation when work is resumed.

(5) To remain in operation without change for a period of 18 months from the date of its coming into operation, and after the expiration of that period one month's notice to be given by either side of any desired alteration.

DIRIGIBLE SEEN AS SUPREME IN AIR

Balloons With Great Speed Will Carry Trans-Atlantic Cargoes in the Future, Says Former Member of Aircraft Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
DETROIT, Michigan.—Huge dirigible balloons with a speed of 100 miles an hour will be the air grayhounds for the trans-Atlantic commerce of the future, according to William B. Stout, formerly a member of the Aircraft Board at Washington, now consulting engineer of the United Aircraft Engineering Corporation of New York, who attended sessions of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers held in Detroit.

"That the Atlantic has been crossed by aeroplane is of great interest," said Mr. Stout, "and the information is of enormous value, but we are yet far from real commercial trans-Atlantic service which can operate irrespective of weather."

"While aeroplanes will continually do better in trans-Atlantic and cross-country work, the dirigible balloon will undoubtedly be the overseas method of flying in commercial work."

"For distances under 1000 miles the aeroplane will probably be supreme on account of its great speed, though we may expect dirigibles of 100-mile speed shortly."

"While the British direct flight across the Atlantic to Ireland is a new step, and a wonderful achievement, as an engineering feat the flight of the navy planes remains as the greatest real accomplishment, as hinted at by Alcock's statement that flying boats were the only practical machine for crossing the ocean."

"As an engine test of superiority the navy plane NC-4, with Liberty motors, stood up for 26 hours running at close to a full load. The British engines ran only 16 hours, and only under partial throttle as the fuel left at the end of the journey showed. The total speed of the Vickers plane from London to Ireland was faster than the straight-away speed of this plane with a light load at touring height, which proves that there was considerable wind in favor of the British machine. It was the wait for this wind—without which the crossing would have been close to impossible—which consumed so much time at Newfoundland."

Mr. Stout is connected with a firm which recently purchased the flying equipment of the Royal Flying Corps in Canada, and says that the 400 aeroplanes so acquired already have been disposed of.

"It was with no idea that there was an immediate market for the planes that the Canadian equipment was purchased," he said. "We announced the planes for sale somewhat in fear and trembling. Today they are all gone. Ranchers out west have purchased them for use in locating herds. A truck service company is using a plane to carry spare parts to trucks held up on the road. A clothing concern has bought fleet for delivering goods to out-of-town dealers. A paper mill has bought an outfit with cameras for mapping timber districts, all proving that the aeroplane as a business is a live one."

CAMPAIGN FOR MAINE STATE PIER IS OPENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Maine.—The publicity committee of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, which is promoting the interests of the state pier project, with William B. Hay as chairman, is now launching an extensive campaign throughout the State in preparation for a favorable popular vote on the referendum next September. Literature pointing out the vast benefits to be realized by all parts of the State as a result of adequate docking facilities located at Portland, has been carefully prepared, and 75,000 pieces will shortly be sent into every county and town.

Meetings of all the local chambers of commerce and farmers' agricultural associations are being called in all parts of the State to discuss the pending issue and inform those still unfamiliar with the facts, and favorable results are anticipated by those active in the promotion of the general welfare and progress of the State.

SAN DIEGO JAIL EMPTY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California.—For the first time since the erection of the building, the city jail is without a prisoner. Not a new case was recorded upon the docket of the police justice. Court and jail officials attribute this to the closing of the saloons.

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The school is composed of graduates from the leading colleges, all of whom are working out the ideas and ideals for which the school is founded.

The school is co-educational. We believe in co-education because the association of boys and girls in work, study, and play tends to broaden their conceptions of the natural relations in social life.

Opportunity is offered during the five school days for recreation with playground apparatus, clay modeling, arts and crafts, roller skating, swimming, and horseback riding.

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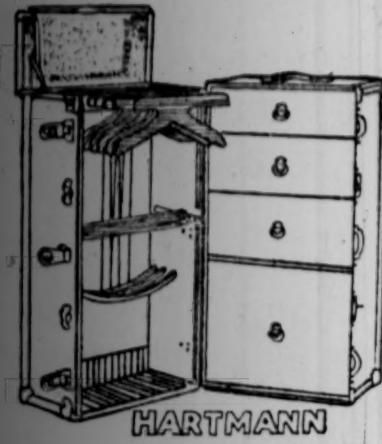
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THE MINNESOTA LOAN & TRUST COMPANY

409 MARQUETTE AVENUE

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

The Orange-Colored Dress

Elisabeth came skipping merrily home from Saturday morning dancing class. "Oh, Mother," she cried, "we're going to have the nicest time at school two weeks from today! It is a sort of exhibition day, with our folk dances—the Highland fling, and polkas, and a tarantella—and marching, and tableaux, and something different besides. There's to be a group of bird songs—bobolinks, bluebirds, and all. Every one who takes part in that exercise will be a different kind of bird, and sing his own special song, and some of us can dress like the bird we represent. Theodore Burke is going to be a bobolink, with a black suit and a big white collar. 'Reddy' Billings wanted to be a red-headed wood-pecker; but we don't know any wood-pecker songs, so he will be a meadow lark instead, and sing about the fields in spring. They chose Pauline Farr for the bluebird, because she has a new blue dress; and Millie Day—you know how tiny she is—will be Jenny Wren, of course. They asked me if I would be the oriole, because my hair is black; and Mr. Merrill said perhaps I could have a bright orange dress, of cheesecloth or crepe paper or something. The oriole's song is the loveliest of all. I just wanted that part! And I just can't help asking—no one else will have a crepe paper dress. This once, Mother, could I have a truly party frock? I haven't had a really new party dress ever, and this is such a special occasion! I won't ask again for ever so long, and it would make me so happy to be an oriole in a lovely new dress. Do you suppose we could manage it, Mother?"

"Why, of course, we'll try," said Mother. "The birds have new frocks every year, and, surely, an oriole should have an especially lovely one. It was very nice to be selected for the part you liked best, wasn't it?"

As Mother and Elisabeth washed the dishes together that night: "Just what sort of a dress do you want, dear, and how would you like to have it made?"

"There is just one thing I have set my heart on, but I don't suppose I could quite have it. It's the loveliest orange-colored dress, down town in the big window at Lougee's. It looks just right for me. Made like my morning Mother Hubbard, but it's silk, and all deep-drinkled folds—you know how I mean—like a music-box, Mother!" "Like a—? Oh, accordion-plaited?" "Yes, that's it. It's beautiful!"

"We'll see what we can do. Not that dress, perhaps, but an orange one, and as pretty as we can achieve."

Elisabeth hugged her mother. "If it's orange, and you make it, it will really be almost nicer than the one down town, I know. I'll help by washing the dishes every day, without being reminded. The—music-box plaites are lovely, though," she added, as an afterthought.

"I know you will do the dishes nicely, dear, and we'll try to have the prettiest dress possible," was the reply.

Mother went down town the next Monday afternoon, partly to look at the orange-colored dress in Lougee's window. There was no price tag on it, but Mother did not even make inquiries about it. "At any rate, I know how Elisabeth wants hers made," she said to Phillip, Elisabeth's brother, as they turned toward one of the smaller stores, to buy some new stockings and darning cotton. As they were about to leave the store, there on the silk counter a bright color caught Mother's eye.

"I believe that's just the color of the dress Elisabeth liked so; why, it's accordion-plaited, too," she exclaimed, as she reached the counter.

The assistant clerk who waited on her was a friendly young girl. "It's a lovely remnant of silk," she said. "There are only two short lengths, so it is marked at half price."

Mother considered carefully. "I believe it would be enough for the dress. Yes, I am sure it will do. Will you wrap it for me, please?" Then she and Phillip went happily home.

Elisabeth came eagerly home from school that night. "There is a surprise for you in your room, when your practicing is done," Mother told her.

Elisabeth looked startled. "It isn't the dress, is it?" she gasped.

"It isn't the Lougee dress," said Mother, "but it might be a dress-to-be. I think we shall have time to commence on it tomorrow."

The dishes washed themselves as if by magic all that week, and a patient, eager little girl stood very still while Mother pinned and basted and fitted the new frock. Three days before the school exhibition, it was finished and spread carefully out on the parlor couch. That evening, after supper, Elisabeth tried it on in all its party splendor. With an orange ribbon in her black hair, and black stockings and slippers, she looked very dainty and birdlike, as she stood before the glass.

"Where's Brother?" she said, as she turned around. "Philip must see it, too."

"Why, where is Philly?" echoed Mother. "He has been very quiet since tea, Brother, Brother! Come and see Sister's new dress!"

Philip toddled smilingly in. His eyes fell on the bright little figure before the glass. "M'm!" he exclaimed, as he hurried toward it. "M'm, pitty bl'r!" And his eager, baby fingers clutched at Sister's skirt.

The little girl drew back. Then she stopped, in horror. "Oh, Mother—just see!"

Brother withdrew his clinging hands. There were two inky smears on the lovely frock. Philip had been very quiet indeed, amusing himself with a captured ink bottle on the kitchen floor.

"Oh, my oriole dress is spoiled—it's

spoiled!" And, heedless of further damage to its dainty folds, Elisabeth threw herself sobbing on the couch. Philip stood staring in amazement. "Go and wash your hands, Son," Mother told him.

Then to the little orange heap on the couch: "Stop crying, Elisabeth. Nothing under the sun is worth minding like that. Brother does not understand how naughty he has been. He did not really mean to do wrong. Stand up, dear, and let us see what we can do."

There were two inky patches high on the sides of the pretty skirt. "Slip the dress off, quickly, and spread it carefully out. I will put a flatiron on heat, and I have an idea that we can fix it up nicely. See, with some wide black ribbon we will make a loose, fluffy sash, and a big black bow on the side front, and narrow suspender ribbons of black to finish it daintily. That will be very attractive, I know."

Elisabeth's tears still fell. "But that isn't the same. An' I told the girls it would be all orange, and it's just spoiled now." The tears threatened again.

"No one will ever suspect the inks stains, unless you tell them. You know orioles wear black as well as orange. See, Brother wants to kiss you good night. He is sorry that he was naughty."

Elisabeth put her arms around Philip at last. "Good night," she said. "But I wish you hadn't done it, just the same!"

The exhibition day was perfect. The sun was warm, the sky was blue, with white clouds overhead, and the exhibition hall was filled with interested visitors. The tableaux were charming, the marches rhythmic and precise, the folk dances were perfect, with an especially gay-costumed Highland fling. Finally came the bird-song group—Jenny Wren, Mr. Meadow Lark, Sir Bobolink, and the rest. As the last one of them, out came a slender little figure in a clear orange dress, with wide, soft black sash, and a bright ribbon in her hair. Her eyes sought out Mother and Phillip as she faced the audience, and she smiled happily as she waited for the opening notes from the piano.

"Now falls it, Oriole, thou hast come to fly In true splendor through our northern sky."

At some glad moment was it Nature's choice To dower a scrap of sunset with a voice?

Did some orange tulip, faded with black,

In some forgotten garden ages back,

Yearning toward heaven until its wish was heard,

"Like a—? Oh, accordion-plaited?"

"Yes, that's it. It's beautiful!"

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"Oh, my oriole dress is spoiled—it's

The Blue Titmouse

Of all our familiar bird friends, none is perhaps more familiar and more dear than the little blue tit. It responds so readily to every expression of thoughtfulness for its welfare; coming round our windows, day after day, for the inviting dainties of coconut and fat set out for it, hanging upside down on the swinging bits, and showing itself off to the very best advantage!

It will come eagerly for coconut, and an empty shell has been known to provide a shelter at night, through the winter months, where it is living against the wall not more than three or four feet from the ground. The little visitor would sit inside, its feathers all spread out, looking like a ball of fluff, sitting motionless while the intruder took a very close peep at it.

The drawing illustrates a delightful experience which could have been witnessed by visitors in a small hotel, on the banks of one of the Swiss

beautiful shapes and services. But Lampblack was always passed over, so miserable as he.

"A signboard! Nothing but a signboard!"

"Day broke: a gloomy, misty morning. . . . The day grew apace and noon went by, and with it the rain passed. The sun shone out once more, and Lampblack, even imprisoned and writhed as he was, could not see how beautiful the wet leaves looked and the gossamers all hung with rain-drops, and the blue sky that shone through the boughs; for he had not lived with a great artist all his days to be blind . . . to the loveliness of nature. The sun came out, and with it some little brown birds tripped out too. The little brown birds came tripping and pecking about on the grass underneath his tree trunk, and then flew on the top of the wall, which was covered with Banksia and many other creepers. The brown birds sang little song, for though they sing most in the moonlight they do sing by day,

Bob's Diplomacy

Supper being finished, two men were seated on the veranda, in their shirt sleeves. It was still early in the evening and the sun had not yet set. The cool breeze was refreshing after the day's work in the sun. It was at that time when everything is silent and it seemed as though both men hesitated to disturb the hush. Finally, one of the men spoke. He was lean and tall, his face was sunburnt, tanned and sunburnt again. He wore a pair of corduroy trousers that were tucked into high leather boots. There were also the usual blue shirt and dark vest which, although it boasted of a button or two, was left unfastened.

"You bet we're game!" shouted the three boys from Washington, in a chorus. "We'll beat the stuffin' out of you!"

"All right, we'll see tomorrow," replied Bob, "but let's go to bed early." Whereupon the group broke up, to make the best of the short time before nightfall.

The next day the race began and this was just the incentive that was needed. The season would last about ten days more and the side that picked the greatest number of boxes in those ten days would win. The first day Washington picked 700 boxes, an average of 232 to a boy. Lincoln only picked 698. No box could be picked before 7 or after 6 o'clock. The boys worked like mad. The fruit was hardly on the ground before it was in the boxes. At the end of the first five days, Washington was still in the lead; in fact, it had never lost it. They had picked 3800 boxes. Lincoln was quite a ways behind, with 3610. The manager was in high spirits. He could hardly believe his eyes. A week before, they had been picking only 15 a day; now they were picking almost 300.

"Think of it!" he exclaimed to Bob's uncle, when he told him of it. "Boys are certainly funny critters."

To this the other agreed.

At the end of the eighth day, Washington still led, but Lincoln had cut down the lead of 130 boxes to an even 100. Every one on the ranch watched, with keen interest, the exciting race.

As the boys hurried to the orchard on the ninth day, the ones from Washington began to taunt their opponents.

"Aw, you better give up! We've got you beat now!"

"No sir-e-e! we fight to the finish," replied Bob, as he firmly assured him that he'd catch up that day or know the reason why. The Lincolnes worked like demons all morning. They toiled and sweated in the boiling sun. Washington labored just as hard, but slowly and surely the Lincolnes began to overtake them. By noon, they were 50 boxes behind and, at 6, the race was a tie. Tomorrow, the tenth day, would be the last. It was agreed that Mr. Simpson, the manager, would not collect the last boxes of fruit, but would turn over a sled and horse to each side, who would drive in its own fruit. The one bringing in the greatest number to camp that day would win. Immediately after supper was finished, the boys went to bed.

At 7 the next morning, the race began again. The boys swept, like a whirlwind, over acre after acre. The trees were left striped of fruit, either ripe or ripening. At noon, the score was a tie still. The boys hastily swallowed their lunch and went at it again. Box after box was filled. Acre after acre was bared of its fruit. Four o'clock came. Washington was five boxes in the lead. At 5 o'clock, Lincoln cut down the lead to one. The last box must be in by 6 o'clock or it would not count.

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At 10 minutes to 6, the boys were working in the south orchard, a half mile from camp. Two horses came up the orchard road, side by side, each drawing a sled, piled high with fruit boxes. It seemed as if the horses had caught somewhat the spirit animating the boys. The boys ran alongside, yelling and encouraging their horses. Lincoln had the largest load, but Washington had the lead of one box in camp. Having proceeded about a quarter of a mile, they came to a wide gate that had been carefully tied open. Both horses passed through safely, at the same time, but sleds became entangled and caught. They came together with a rending noise, and numbers of the boxes filled with fruit tumbled off into the dust. The boys rushed to free the sleds and pile the overturned fruit boxes on again, but the sleds, fence and gate refused to part. Suddenly, Bob whispered something in his companion's ear. Without a word, each picked up a box of their fruit that had escaped overturning and started off for camp as fast as he could. It was several moments before the others noticed them and, when they did, they were well up the road. The boys from Washington did the same, but the delay had been too great, and the two boxes which Bob and his companion carried into camp gave Lincoln the victory. Later the sleds were freed and the fruit carried into camp. The defeat was not a bad one, and both sides were congratulated. The record which, heretofore, was held at 375 boxes of fruit, had been broken; for, when the overturned boxes were collected, it was found that a boy from Washington had picked 378.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Field Sweet-Brier

I love the flowers that come about
With spring,
And whether they be scarlet, white
or blue,
It mattereth to me not anything;
For when I see them full of sun and
dew,
My heart doth get so full of its de-
light,
I know not blue from red, nor red
from white.
Sometimes I choose the lily, without
stain;
The royal rose sometimes the best
I call;
Then the low daisy, dancing with the
rain,
Will seem to me the finest flower of
all;
And yet if only one could bloom for
me—
I know right well which flower that
would be!
Yea, so I think my native wilding
brier,
With just her thin four leaves, and
stem so rough,
Could, with her sweetness, give me my
desire,
Ay, all my life long give me sweets
enough;
For though she be not vaunted to
excel,
She in all modest grace abounding
well.
And I would have no whit the less
content,
Because she hath not won the poet's
voice,
To pluck her little stars for ornament,
And that no man were poorer for
my choice...

When fancy taketh wing, and wills
to go,
Where all selected glories blush
and bloom,
I search and find the flower that used
to grow,
Close by the doorstone of the dear
old home...

All of the early and the latter May,
And through the windless heats of
middle June,
Our green-armed brier held for us
day by day.
The morning coolness till the after-
noon;
And every bird that took his grateful
share,
Sung with an heavenlier tongue than
otherwhere.

And when from out the west the low
sun shone,
It used to make our pulses leap
and thrill,
To see her lift her shadow from the
stone,
And push it in among us o'er the
sill—
Overstrew with flowers, and then push
softly in,
As if she were our very kith and kin.

—Alice Cary.

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NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
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LA HERAULT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.Redemption Here and
Now

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
TOO much emphasis cannot be laid
on the fact that the redemptive
benefits that flow from Christian
Science may be experienced here and
now. A popular preacher not long ago
said that "operating in futures" is an
art practiced just as much in the
church as in exchanges where men
buy and sell ungrown corn or cotton.
This may account for much, especially
for the number of discontented and
unsatisfied Christians. And yet Christ
Jesus made it quite plain both by pre-
cept and example that "the kingdom
of heaven is at hand," or as some ver-
sions of the Gospel give it, "is close at
hand," and that the entrance to men
in this present state of existence—that
we can become conscious, here and
now, of a cessation of death, sorrow,
and pain." (Science and Health, p.
573.)

Tennyson's Sense
of Sound

Bram Stoker, in his "Personal Remi-
niscences of Irving," tells of a visit
which he and Irving made together, in
1890, to Tennyson, at Aldworth:
"After a visit to Lady Tennyson in
the drawing-room we were brought
upstairs to Tennyson's study, a great
room over the drawing-room, with
mullioned windows facing south and
west. We entered from behind a
great eight-fold screen some seven or
eight feet high. Tennyson was sitting
at a table in a western window, writing
in a book of copy-book size with a
black cover. His writing was very
firm. He had on a black skull-cap.
As we entered he held up his hand,
saying:

"Just one minute, if you don't mind.
I am almost finished!" When he had
done he threw down his pen and came
quickly toward us with open-handed
welcome. In the room were many tall
bookcases. The mullioned win-
dows let in a flood of light....

"In the course of our conversation
something cropped up which sug-
gested a line of one of his poems, "The
Golden Year," and I quoted it. "Go on,"
said Tennyson, who seemed glad to
know that anyone quoting him knew
more than the bare quotation. I
happened to know that poem and went
on to the end of the lyrical portion.
There I stopped.

"'Go on!' he said again; so I spoke
the narrative bit at the end, supposed
to be spoken by the writer:

"He spoke, and high above, I heard
them blast
The steep slate-quarry, and the great
echo flap
And buffet round the hills, from
bluff to bluff."

Tennyson listened attentively. When
I spoke the last line he shook his head
and said:

"'No!'

"Surely that is correct?" I said.
"No!" There was in this something
which I did not understand, for I was
certain that I had given the words
correctly. So I ventured to say:

"Of course one must not contradict
an author about his own work; but I
am certain those are the words in my
edition of the poem." He answered
quickly:

"Oh, the words are all right—quite
correct!"

"Then what is wrong?" For an-
swer he said:

"'Have you ever been on a Welsh
mountain?'

"Yes! on Snowdon!"

"Did you hear them blast a slate-
quarry?"

"Yes. In Wales, and also on Con-
iston in Cumberland."

"And did you notice the sound?"

I was altogether at fault and said:

"Won't you tell me—explain to
me? I really want to understand." He
spoke the last line and further
explanation was unnecessary. The
whole glist was in his pronunciation
of the word "bluff" twice repeated. He
spoke the word with a sort of quick,
propulsive effort as though throwing
the word from his mouth.

"I thought anyone would under-
stand that!" he added.

"It was the exact muffled sound
which the exploding charge makes in
the curves of the steep valleys.

"This is a good instance of Tenny-
son's wonderful power of onomatopoeia.
To him the sound had a sense
of its own."

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Among New Zealand
Mountains

"In one way the southwestern is the
most expensive division of picturesque
New Zealand," writes the Hon. William
Pember Reeves, in "New Zealand."

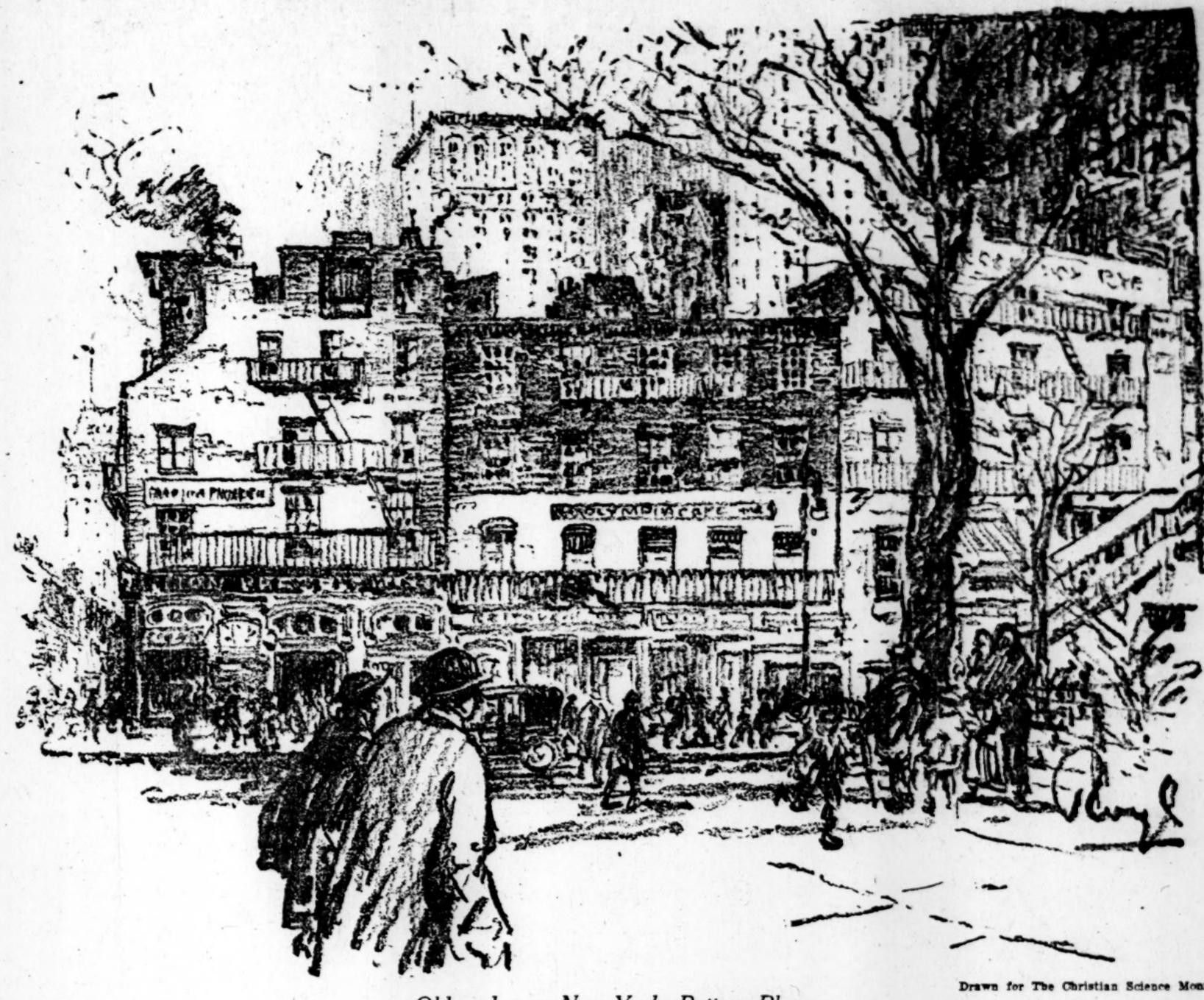
"Longitudinal ridges sweep this
territory from north to south—not a
single dividing chain, but half a dozen
ranges, lofty, steep, and entangled.
Rivers thread every valley."

"On the eastern and drier side, set-
tlement can do little to spoil the
impressiveness of the mountains; for the
great landscapes—at any rate north
of Lake Hawea—usually begin at or
near the snow line. The edge of this is
several thousand feet lower than in
Switzerland. Below it comes a zone
sometimes dotted with beech-woods,
monotonous and seldom very high, but
beautiful in their vestures of gray-
green-linen, and carpeted with green
and golden moss, often deep and not
always soaked and slimy underneath.

Or in the open the subalpine zone is
redeemed by an abundance of ground-
flowers such as our lower country
cannot show. For this is the home of the
deep, bowl-shaped buttercup called the
shepherd's lily, of mountain daisies
and veronicas many and varied, and
of those groves of the ribbonwood
that are more lovely than orchards
of almond trees in springtime. On the
rocks above them the mountaineer
who had climbed in Switzerland will
recognize the edelweiss. . . . For the
rest, the more eastern of the moun-
tains usually become bare and duller
as the watershed is left farther
behind."

"At its worst, however, the eastern
region may claim to be serviceable to

rest and happiness in the material
where it never existed. Therefore
what better can mortals do than accept
that Science of Christianity
which was unfolded to humanity with
unequalled simplicity by Christ Jesus,
and is repeated in the spiritual under-
standing that is to be found through
Christian Science? Referring to John's
vision of a new heaven and a new
earth apprehended while he was yet
living among men, Mrs. Eddy says:
"This is Scriptural authority for con-
cluding that such a recognition of being
is, and has been, possible to men
in this present state of existence—that
we can become conscious, here and
now, of a cessation of death, sorrow,
and pain." (Science and Health, p.
573.)



Old and new New York, Battery Place

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

An Oddly Accidental
Bit of Park

The charming bit of park at the
Battery seems oddly accidental and
pastoral, having been left pretty much
as a neglected field, with no formal
improvements since the day when
Governor Fletcher thought it wise to
fortify the island along the sea wall,

anticipation of a possible coming
of the French fleet. . . . The battery of
guns set up outside the fort gave the
whole locality its present name, by
which it has been known since 1673.

The park was a favorite promenade
and playground during colonial days,
when Bowling Green was the center
of fashion, and shipping came up almost
to the doors of the city's aristocracy.
The north side of the Battery
was then one of the most chic of resi-
dential streets, while the fashionable
quarter extended into Greenwich
Street, where fine old houses may still
be found in a state of pathetic dilapi-
dation.

The elevated roads and the subway
have done what they can to destroy
the simple beauty of this bit of green,
but it is still thoroughly enjoyed by
the leisure class of the quarter, and
commands a superb view of the har-
bor with all that it contains of animation.

One of the things that absorb
the attention of loungers in the park
is the flash of the sunset gun, followed
by the kindling light of the Liberty
torch, and the blink of the revolving
light on Robbin's Reef, off Staten
Island.—Helen W. Henderson, in "A
Loiterer in New York."

"Well, I congratulate you," said the
Sheriff. "If it will carry sheep you've
made your fortune, that's all; but he
intimated his doubts as to whether the
blue expanse seen from far off could
be grass country. And indeed, when
next he met Butler, the latter shook
his head ruefully: 'You were quite
right; it was all bush.' I have often
wondered whether that experience was
the basis of the passage that tells of
the thrilling discovery of Erewhon
beyond the pass guarded by the great
icebergs."

"'Hullo, my friend,' said he, "you
have been among the snow!'

"'Hush!' answered Butler in an
apprehensive whisper, and looking
round the room nervously, "how do you
know that?"

"By the color of your face; nothing
more," was the reply. They talked
awhile, and Butler presently admitted
that he had been up to the dividing
range and had seen a great sight away
beyond it. "I've found a hundred thou-
sand acres of 'country,'" said he.
"Naturally I wish you to keep this
quiet till I have proved it and applied
to the government for a pastoral
license."

"Well, I congratulate you," said the
Sheriff. "If it will carry sheep you've
made your fortune, that's all; but he
intimated his doubts as to whether the
blue expanse seen from far off could
be grass country. And indeed, when
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his head ruefully: 'You were quite
right; it was all bush.' I have often
wondered whether that experience was
the basis of the passage that tells of
the thrilling discovery of Erewhon
beyond the pass guarded by the great
icebergs."

"A blessing on his hairs so gray
And coat of dingy brown!
May bargains bless him every day
As he goes up and down;

Long may the bookstall-keeper's face
In dull times smile again,
To see him round with shuffling pace
The corner of the lane!

A good old Raspicker is he
Who, following morn and eve
The quick feet of humanity,
Searches the dust they leave;

He pokes the dust, he sifts with care,
He searches close and deep,
Proud to discover here and there
A treasure in the heap!

—Robert Buchanan.

A late lark twitters from the quiet
skies;

And from the west,

Where the sun, his day's work ended,

Lingers as in content,

There falls on the old, gray city

An influence luminous and serene,

A shining peace.

The smoke ascends

In a rosy and golden haze. The spires

Shine, and are changed. In the valley

Shadows rise. The lark sings on. The

sun,

Closing his benediction,

Sinks, and the darkening air

Thrills with a sense of the triumphing

night—

Night with her train of stars.

History and Material
Wealth

It is time we remembered that History
does not concern herself about
material wealth—that the life-blood
of a nation is not that yellow tide
which fluctuates in the arteries of
trade—that its true revenues are
religion, justice, sobriety, magnanimity,
and the fair amenities of Art.—
Lowell.

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With Key to
the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Devil's Diocese

THE passage of what is known as the Enforcement Bill, the bill to prohibit and regulate the use of alcohol in the United States, through the House of Representatives, in Washington, by 287 votes to 100 is indicative of something much more than is apparent on the surface. It means that in spite of every effort of the drink interests the bill, in a most drastic form, now goes forward to the Senate, stamped with the approval of the nation's representatives who know the deep determination of the people on this vital question. When a bill of this nature is under discussion the talking is, naturally enough, done mostly by its opponents. The great silent masses of the people are not organized, for propaganda purposes, like the particular interest endangered, nor have they the same intensely personal interest in the result. Therefore the voice of the defendant is apt to sound out of all proportion to its volume, and it is this which has deceived so many people during the present conflict.

The House and the Senate, however, feel the pulse of the constituencies much more delicately than does the man in the street, largely dependent for his views on the newspapers he reads. Indeed unless the ordinary paper reflects in its news rather the temper of the people than the idiosyncrasies of the proprietors the man in the street may be led altogether astray. Between the editorial policy and the news columns of a journal there is, of course, a great gulf fixed. In the one case the effort should be to reflect the world's temper, to adapt the Latin epigram of Juvenal to the news of modern journalism,

"Quicquid agunt homines, votum, timor, ira, voluptas,
Gaudia, discursus, nostri est farrago libelli."

which Captain Richard Steele, of His Majesty's Horse Guards, once very freely translated for his own Tatler,

"Whate'er men do, or say, or think, or dream,
Our motley paper chooses for its theme."

In the other case all this is legitimately altered, the news becomes the text for a sermon, and that sermon is directed to inducing the public to accept a definite line of policy. It will be seen, therefore, that if the news is tampered with, the opportunity of the man in the street to discover what is happening in the world is reduced to a minimum, and under the careful administrations of "a guide, philosopher, and friend," in the person of an editor, may disappear altogether.

After which, because of which, it is evident that members of Congress may have a far better opportunity of sounding the depths and shoals of public opinion, in their own constituencies, at all events, than the ordinary reader of newspapers. Consequently when they declare the temper of the nation in an overwhelming majority, the wise man notes the sign of the times. And the sign of the times, in the present connection, is this, that the world is growing better all the time, without the exponents of material indulgence being, perhaps, aware of it. Men may still insatiably add field to field, and house to house, and build their greater barns, but they do not at any rate desire to add still to still or vat to vat, or to build more palatial saloons. Yet although this is so, and although the man in the street may not realize all or even anything of what it means, the exponent of evil, the influence behind the scenes, what for want of a better term is so frequently described as the hidden hand, understands perfectly well, with the result that the convulsions under the surface become more and more violent, and the difficulty of the individual to maintain his balance and to judge righteous judgment becomes perpetually an increasing one.

These hidden evil influences are as impalpable and elusive as such things always are, but they are none the less active for all that. Fortunately they bear the seeds of their own destruction in the fact that they are divorced from Principle. The world, however, is equally fortunately waking up to a perception of the fact that the most solid facts in the physical universe are not the granite which Doctor Johnson kicked, or the bread without which an army cannot march, but things which the natural scientist declares himself unable to define; such as electricity. Therefore, in an ever growing proportion, are men coming to understand, that the unseen powers, to which the great Hebrew philosopher alluded as spiritual wickedness in high places, may be more far reaching in their effort than the forces that overwhelmed Herculaneum or the catapults of Caesar.

Now the reason why the forces of evil struggle so bitterly for the perpetuation of strong drink are subtle beyond words in conception. If they could find means of abolishing the drunkard, they would seize upon them with avidity, for the drunkard is the scarecrow of the reformers, the hideous example which warns many a man away from the saloon or the decanter. The drunkard has, in his measure, been the sword of Damocles over the brewery and the distillery; it is the moderate drinker who has always been the cheese in the mousetrap; and the reason is as thus. The worst effect of strong drink has never been the taking of it in excess. Bad as that has been, it has been comparatively slight, and by reason of its offensiveness has always provided its own antidote. It is the taking of strong drink in moderation, so-called, which has, without revealing the fact, engendered human sensuality and promoted mental lassitude. The drunkard is only the strongly defined example of a process of mental depletion so infinitesimal and so subtle in its ordinary effect as to reduce a man's normal resistance of mental domination without letting the cat out of the bag.

The conquest of strong drink means then the conquest of sensuous appetite in a way which must lead to the strengthening of a man's, and so of a nation's, moral fiber. With the strengthening of this fiber must come a sterner resistance to every other form of sensuous in-

dulgence which the suggestive forces of the human mind can urge against the individual's dormant perception of Principle. Is it any wonder then that the battle is to the death, and that defeated evil uses every trick of suggestion known to it to vilify or destroy its conqueror? This last is the lesson humanity, perhaps, needs most to learn, for until it does learn it, it will continue to take sides with its enemies against its friends. The hidden hand has gauged this phase of the conflict to a nicety. The devil, says old Bishop Latimer, in his homely and hearty way, is a busy bishop in his own diocese.

Japanese Promises

THE urgent cable message sent to the Prime Minister of Japan, some time ago, by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, drawing Mr. Hara's attention to the strong feeling that was being aroused in America over Japan's treatment of the Koreans, has now been replied to by the Japanese Premier. The Federal Council, in the course of its message, pointed out that the agitation concerning the Korean abuses was increasing seriously, and was endangering good will. The council, moreover, insisted that it could no longer withhold the facts, maintained that it was urgently important that the Japanese Government should publish an official statement that the abuses had ceased, and that reasonable administrative reforms were proceeding, and concluded with the inquiry as to whether the government was in a position to cable to this effect.

Mr. Hara's reply to this message has become available, and if it were not for the grim tragedy behind it all, there would be something strangely humorous in the splendid generalities of the Premier's statement. The situation in Korea is engaging his "most serious attention." He is "fully prepared to look squarely at actual facts." He is convinced that the administration inaugurated in Korea at the time of the annexation, nearly ten years ago, calls for "substantial modification to meet the altered condition of things." Indeed, he has been engaged on a scheme of reform for the country ever since last September, and a comprehensive plan of reorganization is already "on the tapis." For obvious reasons it has not been possible to proceed with the initiation of these reforms owing to the disturbed condition of the country, but recent improvements in the situation now render it possible safely to introduce the contemplated reforms, as soon as the necessary legal requirements have been fulfilled. He concludes by declaring that announcement of the plan in a more complete form "shall be withheld for the present."

Now, with the best will in the world to be fair to Japan, what are the facts of the case? Perhaps the most important one is this: The Japanese system of public service, fashioned as it is almost entirely on the German model, renders initiative amongst subordinates practically impossible. It is not possible under the Japanese system, as it was so abundantly possible under the Russian system of the old régime, for some enterprising ambassador, officer, or official of any degree to launch out into a policy of his own, a policy which would be disowned or fathered by his government according as it succeeded or failed. In Japan, every one obeys the orders of some one above him, up to the fountain head of all authority in Tokyo. To anyone, therefore, who has any acquaintance with the Japanese system, the picture of the Japanese Premier seriously concerned over abuses in Korea, shocked that such things should be possible, and earnestly searching for some means of putting an end to them is simply absurd. The council is concerned, it says, that "brutality, torture, inhuman treatment, religious persecution, and massacres shall cease everywhere," and it adds that evidence of the wide prevalence of such deeds in Korea has become convincing. If this is the case, and it is undoubtedly, then nothing will convince those who really know Japan but that it is the case with the full knowledge and intention of Tokyo. In no other country in the world is the "subordinate official" more unconvincing as a scapegoat than in Japan.

Labor in South Australia

THE statement made recently by Judge Brown, of the South Australian Arbitration Court, as to the gravity of the present Labor situation in the State, is deserving of careful attention. The position of Arbitration Court judge is a particularly favorable one from which to make a survey of the Labor situation, and Judge Brown very justly points to "the unparalleled congestion" of the Labor litigation in the court as being a symptom of unrest, the significance of which it would be difficult to exaggerate. Already, on the cause list there is enough work to keep the two judges fully occupied for the next twelve months, and that without reckoning on the development of fresh cases, a contingency which seems inevitable.

Now when it comes to an inquiry into the cause of this, all manner of reasons are advanced by all manner of people. Progressivism, bolshevism, revolutionary socialism in all its phases are freely assigned as causes, and such explanations are undoubtedly, in a measure, justified. Nevertheless, weight must be attached to Judge Brown's own view of the matter, namely, that it is largely accounted for by the high cost of living, and the determination of the workingman to see to it that if he cannot bring about a reduction in prices, he is going to secure an advance in wages. A danger of the situation lies, of course, in the fact that a large number of workingmen are inclined to regard the volume of production as having no connection with the cost of the produce. If the Labor Party got into power in the Commonwealth today, declared the South Australian Minister for Industry recently, it would shorten hours, increase wages, and establish a "go slow" policy which would result, he insisted, in an enormous increase in the cost of living and in a gradually decreasing production.

How far this is a true estimate of the situation it is not easy to say; but one thing is clear, and that is that Labor in South Australia, whilst protesting in every way, legitimate and the reverse, against the high cost of living,

is apparently heading for a general policy which, if carried into effect, cannot fail to add enormously to the cost of living, whilst seriously impairing the trade of the country. The question inevitably arises, who is to blame for this situation? Is it entirely the fault of Labor, or is the employer also to blame? Judge Brown is strongly of opinion that both parties may be at fault, the employers for conceding too little and the employees for asking too much. Indeed the most regrettable feature of the whole situation is the steady lessening of the "spirit of compromise." It is quite clear that the arbitration courts are being slowly but surely wrested from their essential purpose, and, instead of promoting agreement and reestablishing good will, are tending to afford the employer an opportunity for postponing inconvenient decisions, and the employee an all too ready means of "going to law." As Judge Brown well expressed it in summing up the situation, a condition of things which puts a premium on delay, so far as one side is concerned, exposes that side to an unfair temptation and is likely to affect prejudicially the functioning of the court. All this, however, is very far from being an argument against the system. No system would be really effective in the absence of that first essential of every settlement, namely, good will, and it is just this good will, this spirit of compromise, which must be reinstated before South Australia can hope to solve her Labor problems.

The Kingdom of Nails

SOME of the people who read newspapers just now are wondering whether the European king who is reported to have wandered to the United States is really a king after all. He has never been a king on a throne, with a crown and scepter, not even in the reports; he has been only the "nail king of Europe." Yet the ruler of the nail market of Europe is surely, as the saying goes, some ruler. Think of the nails that will be needed to put together again all the things in Europe that were blown down, or up, or open, by the war! And that there can be a nail king, anywhere, is enough to set us all thinking. What has happened to nails that any single body has come to rule them as absolute monarch of a whole continent's aggregation?

Nails, of course, are now made by machinery. Everybody realizes, if perhaps rather vaguely, that the world is using too many of them nowadays to wait for nails to be made one by one. We have passed out of the age of individualism. But not every man who, now and then, with the family hammer in hand, goes searching the region of the cellarway or back kitchen for some kind of a nail, realizes the difference between the processes that have produced the sleek bit of pointed wire that rewards his search and the methods that sufficed to produce the nails used a century ago. He can hardly believe that in those days nails were made by hand, hammered out of little iron rods, pointed and headed with the aid of merely hammer and vise.

No nail kings in those days! Master workmen there were, lusty young fellows whose skill in nail making was their stock in trade; who could establish themselves wherever a rising building occasioned a demand for nails, and who prided themselves, perhaps, on being able to make more nails in a day than some other young lusty, equally boastful of his skill. Those were the days, in New England, when farmers and their families took on various household industries, giving employment to the family "crew" of workers in the intervals between the arduous demands of farm work. Almost every farm had then its small outbuilding, spoken of always as The Shop, wherein one family would make clothing, another would give its spare time to shoemaking, and another still would hammer out nails. Southeastern Massachusetts was a thriving countryside of nail makers, as its modern city of Taunton is to this day the center of tack manufacture in the United States. Iron used for hand nail making in that period was first formed into nail rods, which were sold in bundles, and, with a stock of these rods on hand, the farmer and his boys "turned to" making nails in the "rainy spell" of summer or in the long winter period when there was little to do about the farm. It was only natural, with all this nail making, that southeastern Massachusetts should have developed the invention of the machinery for cutting nails, and equally natural that with the advent of machine-cut nails the old family hand industry faded away. It was Ezekiel Reed of Bridgewater who, in 1786, took out a patent for this invention, and his appears to be the only one of many similar devices of that time that has survived to the present day.

It was about this time that a young nail maker reaching the United States from Glasgow, in Scotland, ambitious to show the Yankees somewhat of his skill in nail making, was greeted on arrival with the disconcerting news that "they've just got up a machine for cutting nails from iron hoops." Yet, as Grant Thorburn told the story in his "Reminiscences of New York" fifty years later, the young immigrant took heart again when he discovered that American nailers knew nothing of how to make slate nails. The City Hotel, then being built in Broadway, New York, was the first building in America to be covered with slates instead of the more familiar shingles or tiles. When the builders were ready to put on the slates, and could find neither slate nails nor any American to make them, they were glad enough to give the young Scotsman a chance, as he phrased it, with scorn of the limited building materials used in the new land, to "make himself useful in this wooden country."

Thus it appears that there was specialization in the nail business, then as now, though not in the same measure. And specialization, of course, there has been all the way between. The fashion of nails has changed, from the hammered nail to the one cut from iron strips, and then again to that of smooth wire, so universal today. But a story of much interest could be told of special nails, like those for horseshoes. Fortunes have been made and lost on nails such as these. There have been "trade-marked" nails, nails that, of all things, have, in advertisements, had their merits thrust persistently before the presumably somewhat book-loving, and therefore not nail-using, readers of periodicals and magazines.

And, strangely enough, some of these special nails have been in the possession and product, at one time or another, of a particular family, though such family interests have been measured by big mills rather than by a small shop like those of the hand-made days.

Surely, however, the ancestral estates of a European nail king are in other fields than these.

Notes and Comments

THAT the army influence still lingers with the "demobbed" is shown in the following incident. Scene, a country grocer's shop. A major on leave is doing some commissions for his wife. Enter an elderly, fussy lady, evidently in somewhat of a hurry. Her impatience is finally shown in the suggestion that the grocer should serve her when he "had finished with the young gentleman." A civil "Yes, ma'am" is the sole immediate response, but the officer heard, as he was leaving the shop, a shocked voice saying, "You ought to know better, ma'am, and I'm a major!"

SOMEbody has suggested, as suggestions come and go in newspaper columns, that a movement should be started in the United States to reduce the number of towns and cities the names of which terminate in "ville." The critic would have them change the termination to "ton" or "town." "Ville" is, of course, French, whereas "ton" and "town" are English; and it is in fact rather surprising that so many places in Anglo-Saxon America end after the French fashion. More than that, runs the argument for change, if you take any place ending in "ville" and change it to "ton" the result is more dignified in appearance and lends itself more satisfactorily to English speech. Like many another suggestion, the idea will interest many who hear it, but is not likely to go further; yet it is safe to say that anybody who lives in Boston will be glad the city was not named Bosville. In New England, "ville" arrived late, and is perhaps explainable by the desire of citizens naming a new town to get "something different." It seems questionable whether it was "just as good."

Nails, of course, are now made by machinery. Everybody realizes, if perhaps rather vaguely, that the world is using too many of them nowadays to wait for nails to be made one by one. We have passed out of the age of individualism. But not every man who, now and then, with the family hammer in hand, goes searching the region of the cellarway or back kitchen for some kind of a nail, realizes the difference between the processes that have produced the sleek bit of pointed wire that rewards his search and the methods that sufficed to produce the nails used a century ago. He can hardly believe that in those days nails were made by hand, hammered out of little iron rods, pointed and headed with the aid of merely hammer and vise.

No nail kings in those days! Master workmen there were, lusty young fellows whose skill in nail making was their stock in trade; who could establish themselves wherever a rising building occasioned a demand for nails, and who prided themselves, perhaps, on being able to make more nails in a day than some other young lusty, equally boastful of his skill. Those were the days, in New England, when farmers and their families took on various household industries, giving employment to the family "crew" of workers in the intervals between the arduous demands of farm work. Almost every farm had then its small outbuilding, spoken of always as The Shop, wherein one family would make clothing, another would give its spare time to shoemaking, and another still would hammer out nails. Southeastern Massachusetts was a thriving countryside of nail makers, as its modern city of Taunton is to this day the center of tack manufacture in the United States. Iron used for hand nail making in that period was first formed into nail rods, which were sold in bundles, and, with a stock of these rods on hand, the farmer and his boys "turned to" making nails in the "rainy spell" of summer or in the long winter period when there was little to do about the farm. It was only natural, with all this nail making, that southeastern Massachusetts should have developed the invention of the machinery for cutting nails, and equally natural that with the advent of machine-cut nails the old family hand industry faded away. It was Ezekiel Reed of Bridgewater who, in 1786, took out a patent for this invention, and his appears to be the only one of many similar devices of that time that has survived to the present day.

JUDGING by the first results of Lord Bute's revival of tapestry weaving in Scotland, it seems by no means impossible that not only has a good means of livelihood been created for some of the veterans of the war, but that a fine old handicraft may have been established under modern conditions and become well worth while for the beauty and utility of its product. Buildings were erected and designs supplied for the weavers by a Scottish painter; but before approaching the idea of teaching the craft to former soldiers it was evidently judged wise to have something woven to show. A large panel, 32½ by 13½ feet, has been finished, representing a Highland hunting scene and justifying the new industry by its excellence. Arrangements for continuing the plan are now said to be completed, and expert weavers at the London County Council of Arts and Crafts are to teach the former soldiers who have been selected as craftsmen. Tapestry weaving in Scotland, therefore, bids fair to become a sound industry, with the possibility of becoming a famous one.

PERHAPS the most surprising thing about the enormous rubber plantation that covers nearly 100,000 acres in Sumatra, recently described by a writer in Commerce and Finance, is that less than ten years ago one could have traveled these acres without seeing a rubber tree. The land was acquired by an American company, and the rubber trees followed. Today they count up to something like 5,000,000, tended by an army of about 16,000 laborers, most of whom come from the neighboring island of Java. The land rises to a slight eminence overlooking the sea of rubber trees which stretches for miles in every direction, with here and there glimpses of the fine roads over which motor cars travel the plantation on business or carry passengers between the bungalows of the estate managers. Sixty-five miles of narrow-gauge railway run through this remarkable rubber forest, with every tree raised in response to the twentieth century commercial demand for rubber.